WANTED—A good steady man ...

WANTED—An active, educated ...

WANTED—A thorough, experienced book-keeper ...

WANTED—Information of ...

WANTED—A situation as Conductor ...

WANTED—A good, strong, quiet ...

WANTED—Every one to know ...

WANTED—A situation in the ...

WANTED—A good Woman ...

WANTED—A young lady that is ...

WANTED—To rent a room ...

WANTED—A competent German apothecary ...

WANTED—To purchase, a drug ...

WANTED—A good Brass Moulder ...

WANTED—An assistant book-keeper ...

WANTED—Information. Oliver ...

WANTED—For the Government ...

WANTED—First class Actors ...

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—House and lot, with ...

FOR SALE—House and 50 feet of ...

FOR SALE.—Very desirable ...

FOR SALE—In Thos. B. Bryan's ...

FOR SALE FOR Greenbacks, or ...

FOR SALE—Or Rent, a neat Cottage ...

FOR SALE—A neat, well built ...

FOR SALE—Lots on West Lake ...

To Rent.

TO RENT.—Two large rooms ...

TO RENT.—A gentleman can ...

TO RENT—A first-class Office ...

TO RENT—I wish to rent for ...

TO RENT.—A suite of front rooms ...

TO RENT—Furnished lodging ...

TO RENT—With or without the ...

TO RENT—I wish to rent a com...

TO RENT—A furnished front ...

TO RENT—The Lake View House ...

TO RENT—A furnished room ...

TO RENT—Basement and Vaults ...

TO RENT—The five story brick ...

Lost.

LOST—A Ladies' embroidered ...

LOST—Between Kinzie and ...

LOST—A wallet, containing $14 ...

Estrayed.

STRAYED—Or stolen from ...

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Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1864. NUMBER 327.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Is your country less dear to you because the eighty-eighth anniversary of its independence finds it in the third year of its struggle for national existence? Have you the less or more reason for patriotic pride because to-day the stars and stripes float over immense armies of our boys in blue, fighting the battles of their native land? Have not the history of the past three years, the sacrifices, the loss of patriot lives, the sufferings, the dangers of the crisis, the loss of friends, for whom you wear the badge of mourning, the absence of loved ones whose peril you carry in your heart, have all these deepened in you, a love of country unknown to you in the past when 4th of July was a noisy holiday? The answer comes from thousands of hearts, yes, the loyalty of our people has been purified as by fire. Henceforth the anniversary of American Independence will never dawn meaningless. To-day from all over the land, in the loyal North, where fathers, mothers, sisters and wives sit eager for news from our armies, from throughout the border States, where amid lukewarm loyalty and latent treason, the fires of pure, patriotism are unextinguishable; and throughout the scarred, wasted and rebellious South, by more than the righteous few that would have saved the cities of the plain; in all parts of our distracted land the dawning of to-day will be welcomed by patriotic hearts, in loyal thanksgiving. We have yet a country, dearer to us, for all it is costing to preserve it. We have a flag that shall be the more sacred in all time, from its re-baptism in the patriot blood of to-day.

We have on Sunday evening advices which announce the safe return of Wilson's cavalry expedition, before reported as cut off by Fitz Hugh Lee. This raid of Gen. Wilson at the head of his own and Kautz's division of cavalry on the Danville and Richmond Railway has been entirely successful. On reaching the road at Burk's Station, Wilson's men, meeting with little opposition, commenced tearing up the rails and twisting them out of shape by fire, and burning up the bridges for a distance of twenty miles in each direction. The cavalry also destroyed, for fifty miles, the Petersburg and Lynchburg road, which crosses the Richmond and Danville at Burk's Station. They appear to have made short work of it. With headquarters at Burkville, General Wilson dispatched a brigade of willing, active, resolute rail-rippers on each of the four roads. This blow at Lee's communications is worth the winning of a battle. The Danville road was the most important one to the rebel army leading into Richmond. All the Richmond roads are now badly cut.

It could scarcely be expected that the desperate rebels, now that the hand of Grant is closing on them, at Richmond, would not attempt a diversion northward. Accordingly we are not surprised to hear of Ewell, with a tolerable raiding force, in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, where he is opposed by Gen. Sigel. It will not cause Grant to look once over his shoulder. Ewell' hungry crew will be attended to without diverting a musket or a hoof from Grant.

Our Sunday evening dispatches gives us a highly important budget of news from the various theaters of war, giving to the general situation aspects highly encouraging, and a very good preparation for patriotic rejoicing to-day. Secretary Stanton's dispatch contains most of these announcements, giving them due authenticity.

Sherman, by the success of his recent bold flanking movements, has occupied Marietta, on the Atlanta and Western Railway, just twenty miles from the city of Atlanta. Marietta is an old place, containing in peaceful times several thousand inhabitants. It has comparatively recently been ascertained to be a great depot of stores for the rebel army, and this had caused some to suppose that Joe Johnston was merely a temporary defense in front of it for the purpose of getting time to remove these stores. Be that as it may, he had taken up a position strongly defensible, and which has seemed to puzzle our officers a little more than anything previously encountered in Georgia. It has, however, been safely passed, and now Atlanta is in far more peril than was Marietta a week ago, being far less defensible.

The amended Conscription bill passed both Houses of Congress on Saturday. It abolishes the $300 commutation clause, but gives fifty days for volunteering before drafting. The drafted man, if abled bodied, must serve one year or find his own substitute. Each county and township or ward is to be credited with all soldiers heretofore furnished, and charged with their respective quotas. Blacks count on the draft the same as whites, and may be taken for substitutes. The bill allows recruiting in the rebel States, with the exception of Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana; and fixes the bounty at $100 for one year's service, $200 for two years, and $300 for three years. A call for 300,000 men under this bill may be looked for very soon. They are greatly needed to reinforce Grant and Sherman, and to replace the 100 day men, whose term of service will expire in August and September. Illinois is so far ahead of her quota that comparatively few men will be required from this State. But the Eastern States, and especially Pennsylvania, are still largely behind former calls. It will come pretty hard on them. We have no tears to shed if they are now obliged to hoe up their rows. They have been behind long enough, and it is well to have a settlement day. The Government wants men, not commutation money.

The gold market Saturday, both here and at New York, was a creature of circumstance, with a very ambiguous status. The New York brokers telegraphed to their correspondents here pretty early in the day that there was no market in that city for the article, and that they had better sell in Chicago "any balance they may have on hand." The brokers here tried it on, but could make very little headway at quite low figures. The sellers greatly outnumbered the buyers, and the market closed at 210@220 with no buyers at the inside figures. The market in New York opened at 245, and closed weak at 233. It opened here at 220, went up to 230, and dropped to the low figures named above. It is easily understood that the change in the Minister of Finance has much to do with these fluctuations, with what advantage to the financial condition of our country, time can only demonstrate.

A Louisville Copperhead, one W. J. Bentley, on the 28th ult., addressed Gov. Bramlette and insolent note, telling him that he ought to procure the release, of Col. Wolford, but expressing the belief that he would not do so, and would indorse the Administration before twelve months were out. The Governor responds, calling Bentley a puppy, and advising him to keep within doors during the approaching dog days, lest he be killed for his madness.

An erroneous impression prevails in the community that Gen. Hooker was mortally wounded in the late repulse to our troops in Georgia. It was Gen. "Harker," not Hooker, who was wounded. Fighting Joe is still unhurt, and long may he live, a terror to rebeldom.

Elsewhere we print the sad details of the death of the gallant Col. Bartleson, of the 100th Illinois. He was killed in the late repulse at Kenesaw Mountain, and will be buried at Joliet to-day. In his death the country loses a pure patriot and a lion-hearted soldier.

Copious and refreshing rains have visited various parts of the West within the past few days. The farmers of Wisconsin are rejoicing at the prospect of saving at least a part of their crops.

The gigantic iron-clad Puritan, which at first refused to move from her ways, was successfully launched in New York on Saturday.

Resignation of Gen. Hinks.

New York, July 2.—The *Commercial's* army correspondent says that Brig Gen. E. W. Hinks, lately in command of the 3d division of the 18th corps, composed entirely of colored troops, has resigned, and his resignation has been reluctantly accepted. He has still two rebel bullets in his body, two [illegible]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

Important from Virginia—The Army Preparing for Battle.

GEN. WILSON'S EXPEDITION—GREAT DAMAGE TO RAILROADS AND BRIDGES.

Resignation of Sec'y Chase—Reasons for the Change.

Mr. Fessenden will Probably Accept the Place.

Important from Gen. Sherman—Details of his Repulse.

THE NEW YORK MARKET—GREAT TUMBLE IN PRODUCE.

Successful Launch of the Puritan at New York.

The Congressional Debate—Passage of Important Bills.

Repeal of the Gold Bill by the House.

Passage by both Houses of a Bill Repealing the Commutation Clause.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

New York, July 2.—The *Herald's* 10th Corps correspondent says: The rebels are closely watching Foster's movements, and the indications are that a conflict may be brought on at any time.

A battery fired on our gunboats on the 29th, but was speedily silenced by response from the vessels.

The Bermuda Hundred *Herald* correspondent says: The armies are taking a last repose before girding up for battle. Artillery within the last few hours has been placed to bombard Petersburg.

The *Tribune's* headquarters' correspondent, June 29, says: Capt. Whittaker, of General Wilson's staff, with 40 men, left Wilson's column at Reims' Station to inform General Meade of their situation. He succeeded in fighting his way through the rebels, losing 25 of the 40. Up to the time of reaching the Danville and Richmond road, Wilson had met no opposition. He at once set to work destroying the roads running in four directions, and bridges forty miles apart. Thirty miles of track on the Petersburg and Lynchburg R. R. were also destroyed. As he turned to come back, he met the force that had been dealing with Sheridan, and was successful in beating them off and getting away. He would then have safely reached our lines had he not been intercepted by infantry, through which Captain Whittaker cut his way. Gen. Meade instantly dispatched the 6th Corps.

The New York *Tribune's* special, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, 29th, says: "Wilson's command consists of his own and Kautz's Divisions. Not stopping, except to break the Weldon Railroad, which he did at Paine's Station, he moved rapidly to Burksville, the intersection of the Danville and Richmond and the Petersburg and Lynchburg roads, 50 miles from Richmond. He then went to work with all the might of thousands of active men. Up to the time he met but little opposition. With headquarters at Burksville, he dispatched commands in each of the directions where lay a railroad. On the Danville Road he burned the bridges for forty miles, thoroughly destroying the ties, twisting every rail for twenty miles. On the Petersburg and Lynchburg road he utterly destroyed thirty miles, and burned bridges beyond that."

Near Petersburg, July 28, 11 p. m.—A large body of rebel cavalry that moved around our left, is now at Ream's Station, on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad.

Gen. Wilson's 3d division of cavalry passed this place a few days ago, *en route* for the Danville and Richmond Railroad. The rebels were too slow in their movements to head him off. Gen. Wilson reached the road, destroying many miles of the track before he returned his steps. He met with no opposition until he reached the point from which he started. All the railroad track was composed of rough iron, planked with wooden supports, the destruction of the one was the destruction of the other. As the track was torn up it was placed upon the wooden sleepers and burned until it was bent and useless. A locomotive and a train were surprised at one station, and before the engineer could move off, all were in the hands of our men. The cars were crowded with refugees from Petersburg. All the cars, with the locomotive, were destroyed. Gen. Wilson having accomplished his work in the most successful manner, and destroyed over twenty miles of the railroad, rendering it completely useless, commenced his return. When his advance guard reach Ream's Station, the rebels were discovered in force waiting for his return. At this station all the cavalry the rebels could muster were spread out between our gallant raiders and their infantry supports. All night they fought, until the morning of this day. Gen. Wilson could not push his way through the rebel force, consequently must fight on until reinforcements reached him. An officer succeeded in reaching Gen. Meade's headquarters with intelligence of Wilson's awkward position. The 6th corps, being on the extreme left, nearest to the scene of strife, was instantly dispatched there to divert the attention of the rebels.

In Front of Petersburg, Sunday, June 26, 1864.—This is the twenty-fifth day since a drop of rain has fallen to moisten the parched earth. A drought of such duration the residents hereabout tell me has not occurred for many years before. The springs and small streams are nearly all dry, and it is with no little difficulty that sufficient water can be obtained to quench the thirst of both men and animals. The almost tropical heat during the day is so enervating that but for the surroundings being of an exciting character, nature could not hold out much longer. With the heat, there is, also, that inevitable accompaniment, dust; the trees, the bushes, grass, tents, men, animals, indeed everything, is white with dust—Virginia dust pulverized. Most of the water we drink is filled with it, and generally of the same color, unless filtered; all kinds of food is more or less sprinkled with it, so that biting a piece of meat or hard tack makes one's blood run cold. Indeed, it permeates the very clothing we wear, and forms a paste upon one's body; fills one's hair, eyes and nostrils; the rays of the sun refracted by the innumerable particles that fill the air so intensifies the heat that for twelve hours in the day it is almost insupportable; everybody is constantly in a profuse state of perspiration; the cuticle thus moistened is an exceedingly tempting lodging place for the dust; friends who start out in the morning as clean as circumstances will permit, pass on the road during the day without recognizing each other—clothed as they are in a coating of dust, making everybody look alike; indeed, it is next to intolerable. Under these circumstances, just imagine what the soldiers have to endure for twenty-four hours at a time, behind hastily thrown up breastworks, in a position where to expose any part of the person, even a hand, is to be made a target of by, perhaps, half a dozen of the enemy. As I write, the sounds of distant thunder come gratefully wafted to my ears on the first breeze I have felt for at least a week—between the slow booming of a section of artillery near at hand; and all are praying for rain.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent in protecting the flanks and rear of the corps trains, Gen. Gregg moved his division toward Charles City Court House, finding and skirmishing with small bodies of the enemy. When near St. Mary's Church, on the 24th, he ascertained that a large force of infantry and cavalry were posted and intrenched a short distance in his front and on his flank, apparently with the design to intercept his progress. From the formidable preparations made it was evident that they expected Sheridan's whole force to attack them. In this they were soon disappointed, and, finding that Gregg was flanking their position with his two brigades, they left their works and fiercely attacked his flank and rear with a galling fire, dismounted. This attack being expected, did not in the least confuse our gallant troops, who at once returned the fire, and having dismounted, gave them battle. Gregg placed his led horses in the safest position he could select, and finding he was largely outnumbered, fell back, fighting every inch of the way, till he reached an opening where his artillery could be made to tell upon his enemy's ranks, but still keeping them in such a position that they could not reply effectively with the same arm of the service.

RANDOL AND DENNISON ON CANISTER.

Captain Randol's and Lieut. Dennison's batteries were ordered into position, and at such short range as to pour canister directly into the rebel ranks. Right gallantly did these officers and their assistants perform their work. The effect was momentary confusion and great mortality. In this way, from one position to another, did Gregg continue to fight this vastly superior force for four or five hours (from 2 p. m. till night.) His last position was admirably chosen near Hopewell church, where his batteries made the most fearful havoc in the enemy's ranks. Randol and Dennison here remained at their posts till their last round of canister was expended, and when Dennison, with Lieutenants Calef, Cameron and Littlefield limbered up to withdraw, the rebels were charging upon their pieces only seven to eight rods distant. The brave men of Davies' brigade, however, threw themselves upon them, and, holding them at bay, protected their guns.

The foe, dispirited and chopfallen at their lack of success, now gave up the pursuit, and Gregg rejoined Sheridan on the banks of the James, after a fighting march of some twelve miles through the dust on one of the hottest days of the season.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, July 2, 1864.

At a meeting of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, held yesterday, Mr. Copp stated that there had been paid into him about $565,000, and that he had paid out about $374,000, of which $320,000 had already been turned over to the Sanitary Commission. Mr. Yeatman expressed the opinion that an amount exceeding $30,000 would be yet received from far distant localities, and that the grand total of receipts would reach $600,000.

No news to-day concerning guerillas in the country.

Col. Fletcher, Radical candidate for Governor, has arrived at his home in Jefferson City quite ill with fever, contracted by exhaustion in the field in Sherman's army.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Des Moines, July 2.

A veteran soldier of the 10th Infantry at home on furlough, last evening shot a colored man through the head, as he was walking the street, and the man died instantly. The shot was fired without provocation. The cause of the act was bad whisky.

The Mayor advertises that he will close up all whisky shops on and after the fourth.

The Supreme Court adjourned to-day after a term of twenty-three days. About seventy-five opinions were filed during the term, and sixty cases remain on the docket undisposed of. The Judges have left for their homes.

The cars on the Chicago and Galena Union railroad commenced running to Nevada to-day, this brings the trains on that road 28 miles nearer DesMoines than any other road.

FROM GENERAL HUNTER.

Highly Important Resume of His Recent Operations.

Charlestown, West Va., Friday, July 1.—General Hunter, with the whole of his command, has arrived safely at this point without the loss to the army of a single pound of Government property during his long and arduous march of 500 miles over almost impassable mountain roads, and with scarcely any feed for his command.

He succeeded in defeating the enemy in five different engagements, destroying Government property to the value of fifty millions in our money, including all factories, tan-yards, mills, foundries and furnaces in the Shenandoah Valley as far as Lynchburg. The most important establishments were a branch of the Tredegar iron works at Buchanan, working 500 hands, and the military institute at Lexington, with its capacious buildings and magazine, containing a large supply of ammunition, arms, &c.

All the railroads and canals on the route were totally destroyed.

Our total loss in the expedition will not exceed 2,000, while that of the enemy, including prisoners, must be at least 5,000.

This army is in excellent spirits, and after being supplied with much needed stores, will again soon be heard from in a locality where least expected.

GREAT FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.

Loss $1,000,000—One-half Government Stores.

Louisville, Ky., July 1.—A fire broke out at 3 o'clock this morning in a warehouse in Patterson's block, occupied by the Government as a depository for hospital stores.

It soon communicated to another similarly occupied, and finally destroyed the whole block, with nearly all its contents.

The loss is about $1,000,000, half of which was sustained by the Government. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The other principal losers were John Simm, J. B. McIlvaine & Son, J. T. S. Brown, L. L. Anderson and Francis McHarry.

A Rebel Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Baltimore, Friday, June 30.—Last night, a party of Mosby's guerillas made a dash into Duffield's Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, beyond Harper's Ferry, robbed the stores, and captured some fifteen members of an Ohio regiment, but did no damage to the road, and quickly decamped, pursued by our troops under Sigel. Trains are running without interruption, and the road is amply guarded.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, July 1, 1864.

SENATE.

Washington, Saturday, July 2.

Mr. SUMNER'S report from the Conference Committee on the disagreeing amendments to the bill to provide for the more speedy punishment of guerillas, was concurred in.

Mr. WILSON, from the Conference Committee, on the bill further to provide for enrolling and calling out the national forces, made a report that the Committee had agreed essentially to the House bill. The bounty is made $100 for one year, $200 for two years, and $300 for three years, instead of $300 for one year, $300 for two years, $400 for three years, and the bounty is made payable in three years in equal instalments; full bounty not allowed to discharged soldiers. In case of death the bounty is made payable to the children, wife or mother, but not to the legal representative. Notice of fifty days is required to be given before a draft is ordered. The House provision allowing recruiting in rebel States was retained, excepting as to Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana. On the question of concurrence with the report, the vote stands as follows: Yeas 16, nays 18; so the report was not concurred in.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that a second Committee of Conference be appointed on the bill.

Mr. CARLISLE opposed a further conference.

Mr. MORRILL wished Senator Carlisle and his associates to know that if we leave the Government powerless to fill the ranks of the army, the Government will end in anarchy.

Mr. SHERMAN'S motion for the Senate to insist on its amendments for a further Conference Committee was then adopted. Ayes 28, noes 8.

Mr. CONNESS then moved to reconsider the vote agreeing to a second Conference Committee, on the ground that there was danger that the bill might fail for want of a quorum in the House. The motion was carried. Ayes 20, noes 12.

The motion to disagree with the report of the Conference Committee was then reconsidered, and the report was finally concurred in—yeas 27, nays 8.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, made a report from the Committee of Conference, on the bill to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been overthrown, a republican form of government, and moved that the Senate recede from its amendments. Motion carried by yeas 18, nays 14.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. CONNESS called up the bill to amend the act further to regulate the carrying of passengers on steamships and other vessels. Its further consideration was postponed.

Mr. SHERMAN made a report from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the civil appropriation bill, which was concurred in.

Mr. CARLILE having the floor on the bill to guarantee a Republican Government to the revolted States, continued his speech against it.

The bill amendatory of the enrollment act was returned from the House and a Committee of Conference was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Lane of Indiana, and Morgan, on the part of the Senate, to co-operate with Messrs. Garfield, Smithers and Kernan, on the part of the House.

Mr. HARLAN made a report from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Pacific Railroad bill. The Committee recommended that the Senate recede from its amendments providing for the Company's corporate bonds, with interest guaranteed, leaving an authorization for the issue of sixteen thousand dollars per mile of Government bonds, and as fast an equal amount of corporate bonds, as fast as the several sections may be finished. They recommend the construction of a branch from Leavenworth to Lawrence, without the issue of bonds. The report was concurred in.

Mr. DOOLITTLE made a report from the Conference Committee upon disagreeing amendments to the Northern Pacific route bill, which was concurred in.

HOUSE.

Mr. FENTON reported the Senate bill providing for the collecting and sale of captured and abandoned property in the insurrectionary districts, and preventing and punishing frauds. The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House took up the Senate bill authorizing Paymaster Brenton to be credited with $1,600,000, that being the amount destroyed by the burning of the steamer Ruth.

Mr. NOBLE, of Ohio, said he had no captious opposition to the bill, but he had been informed that the money had been stolen.

Mr. STEVENS replied that some calumniators who knew nothing about the subject must have told that. There were three examinations, showing that the money was destroyed by fire.

Mr. GARFIELD said the Military Committee with great unanimity came to the conclusion that such credit ought to be given to Major Brenton. The bill was passed.

The subject of paying the Arkansas representatives, who came here but were denied seats, salary and mileage coming up, Mr. SMITH of Ky., earnestly advocated the proposition, and paid a high compliment to the patriotism of Arkansas, the loyal people of which had amid persecutions maintained their love of the Constitution, the Union and the laws.

Mr. BLAIR, of West Virginia, was at a loss to conceive why these representatives had been repudiated. He had thought it was the duty of loyal men to encourage those from the secession elements which threatened to destroy them. By the action of the House the subject is left in the hands of the Committee of Elections.

The House Bill, providing for a republican government for States usurped or overthrown by the rebellion, was taken up as returned from the Senate, with merely one section providing that States declared by the Proclamation of the President to be in insurrection, shall, until they return to their allegiance to the United States, be incapable of casting a Presidential vote or having representation in Congress.

Mr. DAVIS, of Md., moved that the House non-concur, and ask a Committee of Conference. A Committee of Conference was then ordered.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Sergeant-at-Arms, in reply to a resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Ganson, of N. Y., which directed him to require Benj. H. Loan and Green Clay Smith to refund the money they respectively have received as members of Congress during the time they drew money as Brigadier Generals. It appears that Mr. Loan, on being reminded by the sergeant-at-arms of the action of the House, declined to draw any more money on account of salary, and there was now standing to his credit $782, and that Mr. Smith, while he believed he was entitled to full pay as a member of Congress, nevertheless was desirous to have the matter brought before the House, in order that the question might be determined.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, said it was incompatible with the law to receive two salaries. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Smith) should not have drawn $1,700 as a member of Congress, and he should be required to fork over the money.

A motion was made and disagreed to by a vote of 29 against 61, to refer so much of the communication as relates to Smith, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DAVIS moved to lay the subject on the table. Agreed to, 72 against 41.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill for summary punishment of guerillas was concurred in.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee of Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill assessing a special income tax of 5 per centum on sums exceeding $600, commencing from the 1st of January last. Objection was made.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MORRILL again sought to report the bill providing for a special tax on incomes.

A message was received from the Senate stating that they had passed the House bill, without amendment, providing for a republican form of government in the States overthrown by the rebellion.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill, made a report thereon and clearly explained all its features. The report was concurred in—yeas 65, nays 53.

COLLISION AT SEA.

Steamer Sunk—Eighteen Lives Lost.

New York, Sunday Evening, July 3.—On the morning of Sunday, July 3d, at 1 o'clock, between Barnigat and Absecom Lights, the steamship Locust Point, for New Orleans, collided with the steamer Matanzas from New Orleans, causing the Locust Point to sink in seven minutes, in fourteen fathoms of water. Boats from the Matanzas saved 23 of the crew and passengers. The Locust Point had on board 25 crew and 18 passengers. The balance, 18 in number, must have been lost. The cargo is a total loss. The passengers were all asleep at the time. The Matanzas had on board 146 souls, and received no injuries whatever from the collision.

FROM EUROPE.

Sandy Hook, July 1.—The Arabia, from Liverpool on the 19th, with two days' later news, has arrived.

The Manchester market is tending upward. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions dull. Consols, 89 to 90. Petroleum quiet. Cotton easier—quotations unchanged.

Smith O'Brien died on the 17th.

It is reported that the Alabama left Cherbourg on the morning of the 19th, to fight the Kearsarge. Heavy cannonading had been heard, but the result was unknown.

London, June 19.—Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed at 90 1-16th@90 5-16. Markets generally firm.

On the Paris Bourse rentes closed dull at 66f. 10c.

The Spanish Minister at Paris has declared that Spain had no idea of the conquest of Peru.

FROM SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Disastrous Fire at the United States Arsenal.

Philadelphia, July 3.—The *Sunday Dispatch* published an Extra which says, under date of Springfield, Mass., July 3d, at 8 o'clock last night, fire broke out in the attic of the milling shop, arsenal building, 300 feet long, with a wing 100 feet long, two stories high. The building was totally destroyed with all its contents. At one time it seemed impossible to save any part of the building north of the square, and many shops were cleared of machinery, tools and stock. The fire, however, was arrested at 10 o'clock. It is supposed to have been occasioned by spontaneous combustion. The arsenal on the opposite side of the square, with 300,000 rifles, was not injured.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Military and Sanitary Matters.

St. Louis, Sunday Evening, July 3.—Gen. Brown, commanding the District of Central Missouri, has organized, under Gen. Rosecran's recent order, a force of 6,000 citizens for protection against guerillas and prowling bands of robbers. Something will doubtless be done in other districts in the State.

The Western Sanitary Commission have sent about 5,000 packages of stores of various kinds to Sherman's army during the past month.

The receipts of the Sanitary Fair for the benefit of this Commission, in this city, will reach fully $600,000.

From Milwaukee—Fires in the Woods—Great Destruction of Property.

Milwaukee, July 2.—Considerable loss is reported to have taken place within the last week by the raging of extensive fires in the timber country of Brown, Kewaunee, and Manitowoc counties, in this State. The long drought has rendered the woods exceedingly dry and inflammable, and the flames are reported to have spread so rapidly in several instances as to consume the houses of the farmers before preventive means could be resorted to. Thousands of cords of firewood have been destroyed, and a lumber manufactory to the north of the village of Manitowoc, known as Dean's Mills, was burned down, the loss in this instance amounting to full $25,000. At this date the fires are reported still raging in the wooded country, though greatly subdued by the recent rains.

From New York.

[New York, June 3.—The *Herald's* Washington special says the President will call for half a million of men immediately after the adjournment of Congress.

New York, July 3.—Secretary of the Treasury Harrington gives notice of the withdrawal of the $33,000,000 loan from the market.

New York, July 2.—The *Express'* money article says the crowd of stock operators deserted William street at an early hour. There were a few transactions this P. M., and prices varied very little from the morning rates. Gold dropped down to 230 but closed at about 233.

The produce markets are dull to-day. There was a large fall in prices. The decline in gold and stringent money market are bringing speculators to grief, which will be gladly received by consumers. The whisky market was very unsettled and 3@5c lower. The pork speculation was not so rampant. There was a fall of 5c per bri for the present, 15c for future delivery. In the open market produce and merchandise were dull and could not be sold except at a large decline from yesterday.

New York, July 2.—The *Commercial* says the news of the repeal of the Gold bill has not yet produced the full effect anticipated. This morning the price of gold ruled between 228 and 233.

New York, July 3.—Colonel William Wilson, late of Wilson's Zouaves, was accidentally thrown from a carriage yesterday, on Long Island, and both his legs were broken and his head bruised. He is improving.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

OFFICIAL FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

LATEST FROM GEN. GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

Perilous Condition of Wilson's Force—His Safe Arrival.

RESULTS OF HIS GALLANT EXPEDITION.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM GENERAL SHERMAN—HE OCCUPIES MARIETTA.

His Columns Pushing on for Atlanta.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

A Formidable Rebel Raid—Martinsburg Captured — Harper's Ferry Threatened.

From Charleston, Va.—Gen. Hunter's Operations.

FROM WASHINGTON—THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Last Hours of the Session of Congress.

THE NEW ENROLLMENT BILL IN FULL.

Tax and Finance Measures.

GREAT FIRE AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—DISASTROUS COLLISION AT SEA.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

War Department,
Washington, July 3, 9 p. m.

To Major General Dix:

The following telegram, dated to-day at Marietta, Georgia, was received this evening from General Sherman, giving the result of the flanking operations in progress for some days back:

The movement on our right caused the enemy to evacuate, and we occupied Kenesaw at daylight, and Marietta at 8:30 a. m.

Thomas is moving down the main road towards the Chattahoochee, and McPherson towards the mouth of the Nickajack, on the Sandtown road. Our cavalry are on the extreme flanks. Whether the enemy will halt this side of the Chattahoochee or will soon be known.

Marietta is almost entirely abandoned by its inhabitants. More than a mile of the railroad iron has been removed between the town and the foot of Kenesaw.

A dispatch from General Grant's headquarters, dated at 9 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, gives the following results of General Wilson's operations: Sixty miles of railroad track were thoroughly destroyed on the Danville road, and General Wilson reports that it could not be repaired in less than forty days, even if all the materials were on hand.

He destroyed all the blacksmiths' shops where rails might be straightened, and all the mills where scantlings for sleepers could be sawed.

Wilson brought in about 400 negroes and many horses and mules gathered by his force. He reports that the rebels slaughtered without mercy all the negroes they took.

Wilson's loss of property is a small wagon train used to carry ammunition, his ambulance train, and twelve cannon. The horses of both the artillery and wagons were generally brought off. Of the cannon two were removed from the carriages, the wheels of which were broken and thrown into the water, and another gun had been disabled by a rebel shot breaking its trunnions before it was abandoned.

He estimates his total loss at from 750 to 1,000 men, including those lost from Kautz' division.

A rebel force made its appearance near Martinsburg this morning, and were at last accounts destroying the railroad and advancing on Martinsburg. The reports received as yet are too confused and conflicting to determine the magnitude of the force or the extent of its operations.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

From Our Own Correspondent with Grant's Army—The Mishap to Wilson's Cavalry Expedition—One Day's Later News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Washington, Sunday Evening, July 3.

Your correspondent with Gen. Grant's army sends the following:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Friday, June 30—7 a. m.

A report reached headquarters last evening of a disaster to Gen. Wilson's cavalry expedition. It was from Gen. Kautz, who with his command had reached Reem's Station, on the Petersburg and Weldon railroad, and opened communication with this army. The facts communicated by him are substantially as follows: Gen. Wilson with his command after leaving Burkesville Junction, proceeded with his command along the Danville railroad to Staunton creek, completely destroying the track on his way. His orders instructed him to return after reaching Staunton creek. He turned Eastward after an ineffectual attempt to destroy the bridge, and on his return march he met no opposition until he reached Spottswood river about 25 miles South of Petersburg. Here he was attacked from the rear by the whole of the rebel cavalry attached to Lee's army.

The enemy managed to cut our force in two, but Kautz's division fought their way through. Gen. Wilson, with the main body, was compelled to retrace his steps. In what direction he went Gen. Kautz does not positively know, but thinks he is trying to reach Jewett's Station.

The greater part of our artillery and wagon trains fell into the hands of the enemy. The movement of the 6th Corps required a contraction and change of our line in front of Petersburg, which was accomplished last evening. The enemy perceiving the activity on our front, made a demonstration on our right about midnight, but did not succeed in making any impression. A most lively musketry fire was kept up on both sides for nearly two hours. Smith's and Morton's batteries kept up a vigorous shelling of Petersburg during the whole night.

The fight between Wilson and the rebel cavalry occurred about 4 p. m. yesterday, (Thursday.) The latter had returned to Richmond after vain efforts to capture Sheridan's train during the movement from the White House to James River, and rested in the vicinity of the rebel capital two days, until Lee was informed of the route which Wilson was returning on, when he ordered them to intercept him.

All the field hospitals were emptied last night, in anticipation of an attack by the enemy.

Brig. Gen. Hunt, at his own request, on account of ill health, has been relieved from his duties as chief of artillery of the army, and is ordered to the command of the defenses of New York harbor.

The railroad from City Point is nearly completed to the front, and trains are running over it.

LATER.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Washington, Sunday, Midnight, July 3.

The following is from your special correspondent:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
9 P. M., Saturday, July 2d.

There is anxiety as to the fate of Gen. Wilson, of whose force the main body of his cavalry returned yesterday. Information is received at headquarters, that he has succeeded in reaching and crossing the Blackwater and was making for the lines of our army.

The 6th corps, returned yesterday from Rem Station, is reported to have discovered and brought in all guns and other moveable property which Gen. Kautz abandoned in the swamps along Stony Creek and the tributaries of Hallowan River. The rebel force that attacked Wilson had fallen back from Rems' Station, so that the 6th corps met with no serious opposition.

Information was received this evening at General Butler's headquarters announcing safe arrival at Fort Powhattan of some hundreds of men under the command of Lieut. Colonel Cenger, the first division of cavalry belonging to Kautz division, from which it had been separated during the retreat.

Shelling from Smith's batteries last night caused a conflagration in Petersburg, which continued for several hours.

Gen. Smith has asked a leave of absence on account of ill health.

The following is a fuller account of Gen. Wilson's raid than that sent yesterday: The expedition left Secor Church, near the extreme left of the army at daylight on Wednesday, June 23d. It consisted of the 3d division of cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, and Kautz's division of cavalry from Butler's army. In the latter there were only two brigades of two regiments each, commanded respectively by Colonels Spears and West.

The whole force numbered nearly 7,000 mounted men. From its starting point it moved directly for the Weldon Railroad, which it struck and cut at Reems' Station. After driving away a guard of a few rebels, a train of cars was captured and burned with the depot building.

From Reems' Station the expedition struck for Boyntown plank road, which it followed down to Dinwiddie Court House, thence it moved north striking and cutting the south side of the Railroad at Church Crossing. At this point the depot building and some saw-mills were burned.

The column then moved along South of the railroad to Ford's Station, where two trains loaded with refugees from Petersburg were captured and burned, together with much public property, after the passengers had been removed.

The command was kept at work here destroying the track until Thursday morning, when it marched to Wilson, thence to Wellsville and Black's and White's Station, at each of which points much damage was done to the track and public property.

The expedition then marched to Nottawa Court House, thence to Burksville Junction, on the south side of the Danville Railroad. On the march, Kautz took the advance, while Wilson's command covered the rear at Nottowa, when it was ascertained that Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee was following them. This closed the offensive movement of the force.

LATER.

New York, July 3.—A letter from Bermuda Hundreds July 1st, says Gens. Wilson and Kautz have returned from their recent raid.

New York, Sunday Evening, July 3.—A headquarters' special to the *Times* records a return of Gen. Kautz, with the loss of many men and horses, twelve guns and a wagon train, but the expedition was most successful in the destruction of the Danville and Weldon Railroad, mills, and an immense amount of rebel property. On returning the force was overwhelmingly attacked by Fitzhugh Lee and Hampton's cavalry and infantry. Kautz repulsed them several times, but we were finally surrounded and the loss of the wagon trains and artillery were unavoidable. He ordered a retreat, which was effected through a dense wood. We left the artillery spiked and the wagons burned.

It is reported that the 6th corps had vigorously attacked the rebels and retaken the same guns.

Eight guns were retaken by the 6th corps, and the diversion occasioned by the movement of the 2d and 6th corps enabled Wilson to defeat the rebel cavalry and reach our army with considerable loss.

The *Herald's* 18th corps correspondent gives the details of what was intended as a surprise to the rebels by Gen. Baldy Smith, which, however, owing to disobedience of orders by Corton's brigade, resulted in nothing but drawing a heavy artillery and musketry fire from the enemy.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

A Rebel Raid Occupy Martinsburg—Great Excitement in the Valley—Sigel at Harper's Ferry.

Baltimore, Sunday Evening, July 3.—Rumors have been circulating here all day, that a large rebel force under Gen. Ewell had attacked the Federal troops at Martinsburg, and compelled the evacuation of that place.

The following information in regard to the matter has been received at headquarters, principally upon dispatches from Harper's Ferry:

About daybreak this morning, intelligence reached headquarters at Martinsburg to the effect that the rebels were approaching in three separate columns, one by way of the turnpike towards Shepardstown, another towards Martinsburg, not far from the line of the railroad, and the third west of it.

It will be remembered the department is that of General Hunter, assisted by General Sigel, with Generals Kelly and Max Weber.

General Kelly's force is at Cumberland, where no alarm or excitement exists.

General Sigel, on receiving this information, at once proposed to check the approach of the enemy. In order that no movable property should be destroyed, his troops were drawn up, and at 5 o'clock fighting commenced in the neighborhood of Bunker Hill, and continued four or five hours, during which his cavalry fell slowly back to his infantry supports.

Ascertaining that the force of the enemy was largely superior to his own, General Sigel determined to evacuate Martinsburg, which was accomplished in good order.

He telegraphed the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company here as to the state of affairs and that all their trains and other moveable property were safely moved away.

Some heavy trains filled with supplies for Hunter were also taken to a place of safety.

A force of the enemy also came by the way of North Mountain, with a view no doubt of flanking our forces, but in this they were disappointed.

LATEST.

A dispatch received at 5 o'clock this evening states that fighting has been going on all day near Leetown, about 10 miles from Harper's Ferry, between a force of the enemy moving in the direction of Shepardstown pike and the command which Sigel had left there to occupy that place. Both the forces engaged were small, and it is officially reported that our troops repelled them successfully.

All freight and passenger trains on the B. & O. R. R. from the west were worked successfully through last night, but no express train for the west left Baltimore this evening.

At last accounts no injury was done the road or bridges. It is supposed the invading force is the same which was sent against Hunter, who is understood to have retired into Western Virginia towards Ganly to wait the arrival of supplies. Finding Hunter had eluded them, it is thought that the rebels are now attempting a raid into Maryland. It is thought their strength has been greatly exaggerated, and it will dwindle down to a small raiding party, which will scarcely venture far beyond the Potomac.

Sigel has fallen back to Harper's Ferry and holds a strong position on Maryland Heights.

There was great excitement at Hagerstown and Frederick to-day, owing to exaggerated reports brought down by fugitives from Williamsburg.

FROM OFF CHARLESTON.

Latest from our Fleet and Batteries—Highly Interesting Summary.

New York, July 3.—The steamer Fulton from Port Royal on the 13th, has arrived at Hilton Head. Everything was quiet. The Palmetto *Herald* states that Secessionville, near Charleston, was vigorously shelled by our forces last week.

It was reported that another rebel ram was launched at Charleston.

Two rebel Generals and 45 rebel field officers arrived on the 29th and were immediately sent to the front, under the rebel batteries in retaliation for Union officers similarly placed in Charleston.

It was reported at Hilton Head on the 29th that Admiral Dahlgren had received information that the pirate Alabama, with three other pirates, were soon expected off that coast. The monitor Nahant, gunboats Flambeau, Winona, Pawnee, Sonoma, and Saratoga joined the fleet off Charleston.

Our batteries continue shelling Charleston. Four rebel rams are now in Charleston Harbor, and two more are nearly completed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Military and Congressional.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Washington, Sunday Evening July 3, 1864.

THE TREASURY CHANGE.

No Cabinet appointment was ever accepted with such genuine and thorough reluctance as the Secretaryship of the Treasury by Senator Fessenden. It was not till late yesterday afternoon, more than 30 hours after his confirmation, that he forced himself to consent to forego all personal considerations. Even the serious point of impaired health, in deference to the universal decree of the country reaching him through every possible channel and to the repeated solicitations of the President, who would not permit a refusal.

Secretary Fessenden's heads of bureaus and other subordinates have voluntarily suggested modes in which they may lighten their labors as much as possible, that he may be enabled to sustain his strength for the highest duties of a minister of finance.

Mr. Sherman, who by Mr. Fessenden's acceptance of the Secretaryship, is chairman of Senate's Finance Committee in a speech at 2 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon, criticised Mr. Chase and his late letter to the Ways and Means Committee, as calculated to produce unnecessary distrust in practical operations of the tax bill. He said that the bill imposed as heavy duties as in the opinion of Secretary Fessenden, it was advisalbe to lay at present, and he would not ask further legislation from Congress in the matter of raising Revenue except the passage of the House bill for a special income tax of 5 per cent, which was in the form desired by Mr. Fessenden.

Mr. Morrill, in bringing forward this Income Tax bill, also condemned Mr. Chase's estimates, saying the Revenue bill would, in the opinion of the Ways and Means Committee, produce at least forty millions more than the figures set forth in Mr. Chase's letter. As soon as it should be fairly in operation, that Committee estimate that the new Income Tax will yield twenty millions more.

Commissioner Lewis, who was out of town when Mr. Chase sent the estimates of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Collector Orton, retain the opinion that with the tax on whisky remaining at one dollar, the Revenue bill would have yielded two hundred and fifty-seven millions, and that with the tax at two dollars, as finally agreed upon, it will give two hundred and eighty-seven millions as soon as put into operation in all its parts.

The House spent about four hours last night upon the bill imposing a special war tax of five per cent on the incomes above $600 received during the year ending December 31st. The session was characterized by considerable excitement, but, in the main, was decorous. The three amendments proposed were upon taxing State banks, whisky on hand, and agricultural products.

Henry Winter Davis brought forward the ten per cent duty on all bank circulation except that of national banks, but it was defeated by a small majority.

The New York city opposition members again urged the tax on farm products, but were again beaten.

Mr. Washburne insisted, with his proverbial pertinacity, on a tax on whisky on hand, which has paid no duty of seventy cents and that already taxed fifty cents per gallon, but the House, after agreeing to Mr. Washburne's amendment by 60 to 47, rejected the whole bill by three majority, after Morrill had said he desired its defeat.

Half an hour later, the House reconsidered its action, and passed the joint resolution as it came from the Ways and Means Committee, embracing the war income tax alone, by 53 to 48.

The bill reached the Senate at half past one this morning. Mr. Sherman and others urged and entreated action upon it at once, before the time of the adjournment of the session should be fixed. Powell and all the opposition members pledged themselves to allow a vote to be taken at once. Mr. Sumner objected, in order, as he stated, to force the House to pass another tax bill. Mr. Harlan raised the objection several times, that it was Sunday. Mr. Chandler objected because he could. He and Harlan both declared that they would resist action to the last point of endurance, and the majority finally gave way. It is thought that there will be immediate action to-morrow morning, but the friends of the bill are not sure they can press it to a vote before the hour fixed for adjournment at 12 o'clock.

A motion was made to suspend the rules, but it can be easily defeated.

The resolution fixing the day of the adjournment was taken up at 11 o'clock, and four hours were spent with remarkable success in doing nothing, though everybody was clamorous for vigorous action. A large majority of the Senators were anxious to proceed to vote upon the question at once and proceed to other business, but were opposed by those under the leadership of Lane, of Kansas, who desired to first have the action of the House on the revenue tax bill, and those under the leadership of Sumner, who opposed any action at all on the question of adjournment.

The new tax bill came from the House a little after 1 o'clock, and an effort was made by Sherman, Lane and Morrill to get a vote upon it, but Trumbull declared he would not permit that till the question of adjournment was settled.

Mr. Sumner made a speech in opposition to the vote on either question, reflecting upon the action of the House in regard to such taxation, in such manner that he was called to order, and only allowed to proceed by consent of the Senate.

After a general agreement to adjourn on Monday noon, nearly all the members urged action at once on the income tax, and they were backed up by the presence of fifty members of the House, all anxious to go home, and Mr. Chandler repeatedly declared with much emphasis that no action should be had before Monday if he could hold out as long as the majority. He was backed up by Harlan, Sumner and one or two others, and at 3 o'clock this morning the majority gave way and the Senate adjourned.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Matters in Arkansas—Affairs on White River—Memphis News, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Cairo, Sunday, June 3, 1864.

A party of guerillas, said to be from 200 to 500 strong, are reported to be between here and Charleston, Mo.

The steamer Belle St. Louis arrived this evening with Memphis papers of the 2d, from which we glean the following news from White River.

By the arrival of the Gladiator from Duval's Bluff, we get following particulars of the engagement at Clarendon. Before day light on the morning of the 24th inst., while the gunboat was lying at anchor in the river directly opposite Clarendon. Shelby quietly moved up, and planting a battery on the bank, opened fire upon her. The gunboat returned the fire briskly, but the range being too short, was without effect, and in a few minutes she was sunk, nearly all the officers and crew being taken prisoners.

All negroes found on the gunboat were immediately put to death. Only a few of the crew escaped. The Arkansas fleet of gunboats, ordered down the river on the same date in charge of the gunboat Tyler, was met and warned of the danger by those who escaped. The Tyler immediately repaired to the scene of the engagement, opened a heavy fire, and compelled the rebels to retire hastily. She met with some damage, receiving several shots from the battery, and her pilot was killed. The gunboat No. 36, which came up towards the close and participated in the fight, also met with some damage. The guns used by Shelby were some captured from the Federals in the Camden expedition.

Gen. Carr, hearing of the above affair, set out in pursuit of the rebels, and is said to have scattered them. Our informant is unable to state the exact loss to either party or the number of rebels captured.

The reported capture of the steamer Kate Hart is discredited in Memphis.

The Memphis municipal election resulted in the election of John Park, the independent candidate for Mayor. Gen. Washburne, however, set aside the election, appointing Col. T. H. Harris Mayor until further orders. The remainder of the city officers were elected by the people.

During the quarter ending June 25th, 2,700 bales of cotton have been shipped from Memphis North.

The Union District Convention assembles in this city to-morrow. A number of delegates have arrived.

New Advertisements.

REFUGEES FROM ALABAMA. TAKE NOTICE.—Polly W. Merchant wants to know where his wife, MARY JANE MERCHANT, is. She left Marion county, Ala., for the Federal lines about the 1st of March last. Address, as above, Anna, Union county, Ill. Loyal papers along the border please copy.

FLAX MACHINES.—Sanford & Mallory's celebrated Patent FLAX AND HEMP Dressing Machines are on exhibition and sale in the Chicago Sugar Refinery Buildings, North Water st. For descriptive pamphlets address H. STILLMAN, P.O. Box 383, Chicago, Illinois.

NOTICE.—The Mercantile Association will hold a regular meeting at their rooms, on this (Monday) Evening at 8 o'clock. Members of the "Grocers' Exchange" are invited. MERRIL LADD, Sec'y.

OVER 12,000 PUPILS, AMONG whom have been lawyers, doctors, clergymen, teachers, editors, reporters, and those of every calling in life, have been pupils in Thos. H. Hill's Writing Schools in the last fourteen years. [illegible] Address THOS. H. HILL, Waukegan Ill.

A RARE CHANCE FOR SALE. Hardware Store and Tin Shop, With all the latest improved Machines, in one of the most flourishing towns in Wisconsin. For further particulars address Letter Box 108, Neenah, Wis.

ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, 205 and 207 South Water street, corner of Wells st.

LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.—Term opens October 1, 1864. Course completed in two terms of six months each. Fees: First year, $15; second year, $5. No charges for incidentals. Faculty: Erastus O. Haven, DD., LLD., President of the University; Hon. James V. Campbell, Hon. Chas. I. Walker, Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, Professors. Average attendance for the last three years, 199. Send for Catalogues to Prof. Cooley, Ann Arbor. Catalogues, embracing all the departments, may be obtained from the President. Ann Arbor, Mich., July 1, 1864.

WASHINGTON STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE IN THOS. B BRYAN'S Real Estate Office. Valuable business lot near Wells street. Also, a number of choice residence lots both east and west of Union Park, one of 100 feet frontage within a few feet of the Park, full depth, and facing south, near Reuben street. A long list of first-class residence and business property in all Divisions of the city.

NOTICE. We will keep open our Store until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, July 4th. DeGRAFF & POOLE.

FLINT & THOMPSON HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TO No. 52 LASALLE STREET.

FUNDS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.—Non-resident capitalists empower me to purchase for cash, Central Business and Residence Property. Owners can sell by applying to THOS. B. BRYAN.

TO STAVE MANUFACTURERS, COOPERS AND OTHERS. The subscribers would respectfully inform the above persons that he is manufacturing a superior STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, An Improvement on Crozet Machine. Those who are in want of a superior stave Cutter would do well to call and see the Machine at our establishment. VULCAN FOUNDRY, Nos. 467, 469 & 471 South Clark street, between Polk and Taylor sts. P. O. Box 1627. F. R. WILSON & CO. The best of references given for the above Machines.

ARRIVED—The splendid ocean Steamship MILWAUKEE, CAPT. TROWELL, Of the D. & M. R. and Steamship Line, arrived last evening at 9 o'clock. She will give the citizens of Chicago Three Grand Excursions to-day, Leaving Howe's Dock, near Great Union Depot at 9 a. m., 1 p. m. and 7 p. m. A Splendid Band on Board. See large posters throughout the city.

STARS AND STRIPES, AMERICAN ENSIGNS, REGIMENTAL COLORS, BANNERS, and FLAGS Of every description, of the best of Silk or Bunting. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Sole Chandlers and Sail Makers, 205 South Water, corner Wells street.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM. Cures Croup Every Time. Cures Tickling in the Throat. Cures the Most Stubborn Cough. Cures Chills and Fever. Cures Influenza and Sore Throat. Cures Asthma and Relieves Consumption. Cures all if the directions are strictly followed, or the money will be refunded. LORD & SMITH GENERAL AGENTS. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY, —FOR— Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings, Private Residences, Seminaries, Churches, Greenhouses, &c., &c. This Apparatus stands unrivalled for its Effectiveness, Healthfulness, Durability, Simplicity and ECONOMY OF FUEL. MURRAY & GOLD, 114 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO. Also, Agents for Brown's Patent Weather Strips and Window Bands, which totally exclude dust and odor in Summer, as well as cold, wind and rain in Winter from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free use at all times.

QUESTIONS! QUESTIONS! QUESTIONS! THAT Concern Every One to Answer.
Are you bald?
Does your hair fall off?
Has your hair become thin?
Is it turning gray before its time?
Are you troubled with itching, burning sensation on the scalp?
Are you troubled with dandruff?
Are you troubled with what is called Scrofula or Salt Rheum?
Have you had the Erysipelas, and lost your hair?
Have you had the Measles, and lost it?
Have you had the Typhoid Fever, and lost it?
Have you had the Brain Fever, and lost it?
Have you lost your hair by any sickness?
Do you wish luxuriant hair?
Do you wish soft and lustrous hair?
Do you wish gray hair restored?
Do you wish your whiskers glossy?
Do you wish them restored in color?
Do you want a dressing?
Do you want it for your children?
Do you want it for yourself, for father or mother, for brother, sister or friend?
Do you want the best preparation out for dressing, stimulating, protecting, restoring the color, and rendering soft, silky and lustrous, the Human Hair?
If so, use [illegible]
CLARK'S Distilled Restorative FOR THE HAIR! To be Unequaled, and Superior to any Preparation ever Compounded and offered to the Public. It costs but $1 for one bottle, or six bottles for $5, and is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors. LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Illinois, General Agents.

New Advertisements.

SAVE YOUR FUEL. The following Certificates will tell you how it can be done. [illegible testimonials] H. HUNTINGTON, Revere House, Chicago, Ill. AGENTS WANTED in the country to sell Recipes for family use. Address H. HUNTINGTON.

CUTLERY, ENVELOPES, NOTE PAPER, CABS, GIGS, AT CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO'S NOTION AND TOY BAZAAR, 175 LAKE STREET, SIGN OF THE YANKEE.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES! WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Washington, June 25, 1864. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. TUESDAY, July 12, 1864, for two thousand (2000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Columbus, Ohio; two thousand (2000) at Indianapolis, Indiana, and two thousand (2000) at Detroit, Michigan, within forty (40) days from date of contract. [illegible] JAMES A. EKIN, Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. CAPITAL .... $250,000. This Bank having complied with all the provisions of the law, will on the 1st of July instant, commence business in its Banking Office, 154 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. BENJAMIN F. FAGG, Vice Pres't. CARL F. W. JUNGE, Cashier. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, June 28, 1864. [illegible] HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

LITTLEWOOD & THOMPSON'S WASHING CRYSTAL! EASE AND ECONOMY IN WASHING. SAVE YOUR TIME! SAVE YOUR SOAP! SAVE YOUR LABOR! SAVE YOUR MONEY! [illegible]

NEW MUSIC FOR CHOIRS. JUST PUBLISHED BY H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph Street, Chicago. SOFTLY NOW THE LIGHT OF DAY......Price 25c. THE DAY IS PAST AND GONE......Price 25c. By Prof. H. R. Palmer. FAR FROM MY THOUGHTS AND JESUS, SAVIOR OF MY SOUL......Price 35c. By T. G. Evens. [illegible]

INTERNAL REVENUE. OFFICIAL. Public notice is hereby given that the Annual List of United States Taxes for the year commencing May 1st, 1864, has been returned to this office by the Assessor. [illegible] GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Collector First Dist. Ill.

CHICAGO TURBINE WATER WHEEL, Cast solid, with Wrought Buckets. The best in use. Send for Circular. Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths AND ALL MILL FURNISHINGS. T. W. BAXTER & CO., Foot of West Washington st., Chicago. Post Office Box 23.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE. One pair matched bays, young, sound and fine style—a first-rate team for a family carriage. One pair black horses. [illegible] REASONABLE PRICES. Call at Stables on Halsted street, between Madison and Washington.

VALUABLE FRUIT FARM FOR SALE, ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. [illegible]

EYE AND EAR. [illegible]

CHOICE PINE LANDS. 1500 Acres. [illegible]

BOOK & STATIONERY STORE FOR SALE. [illegible]

MODERN LANGUAGES TAUGHT [illegible] By OSCAR FAULHABER, Of the Chicago High School. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1864.

A MISCHIEVOUS FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

In some respects Senator Wilson is like a cow, which, after giving a bucket of milk, kicks it over and spills it on the ground. He has labored hard in the Union cause, but at the last moment makes a speech that does more mischief than all the good he ever did in his life. In a recent debate in the Senate, on the repeal of the $300 clause of the conscription act, he made some statements shockingly untrue in point of fact, and exceeding mischievous in tendency, which are greedily clutched at by the whole copperhead press. He says:

Does the Senator, (Mr. Conness,) know that we have raised or re-enlisted since the 17th day of October last, 600,000 men, not to count black men, and that within the last year we have put in the field 700,000 men.

Last October we called for 300,000 men. That included, however, all the men that had enlisted from the 20th of May, 1863. We then called for 200,000 men in February; but that 500,000 included the 300,000 of October, and made an aggregate call of half a million men. Then we called for 200,000 men in March, making an aggregate call of 700,000 men from the 20th day of May, 1863, to the present time. Those men have been raised. Some of the States have raised in the aggregate about 90,000 more men than were called for. Other States have failed to the amount of about 60,000.

But it is said that law is not bringing us all the men we ought to have. I admit it; but at the same time I believe if we reduce the time to one year, and give a reasonable bounty to the men who are drafted to go into the service at the end of the year, we can raise all the men we want to raise without repealing the commutation. I believe no more odious act could be done by this Congress than to say to the country, "We make a draft; we repeal the commutation clause; we will compel every man to go himself or furnish a substitute."

A "more odious act" by far is, for a Republican Senator to make such false statements on the floor of the Senate. The assertion that "700,000 men have been raised" since last fall, has no better foundation in truth than the Senator's vivid imagination and aversion to a draft that may oblige some of the shoemakers of Natick to shoulder muskets and serve in the armies of the Republic, instead of buying off for a few greenbacks. It may be very "odious" in the eyes of his Crispin friends, but there is no help for it, if the Union is to be saved by putting down the rebellion.

Let us examine the Senator's figures. He assumes that 100,000 black soldiers have been recruited since the 17th of October, 1863, which is not true; as not more than half that many have been put under arms since then. 2d. Most of the October call for 300,000, were cancelled by "credits" on settlement with Provost Marshal General Fry. Many of the States showed that they did not owe any or many men under that call, and Senator Wilson's own State managed to get a large set off on that call. So of the February call. It produced but few men. 3d. Then came the call for 200,000 in March last. Most of this was cancelled by the re-enlisted veterans 120,000 of whom volunteered for three years longer. But bear in mind that they do not add anything to the former strength of the army; they merely retain their places. 4th. Several Western States were so far ahead of their relative quotas that their overpluses were nearly sufficient to meet their quotas under all calls. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Iowa belong to this class of States. Illinois need not have raised a man since October. 5th. The whole number of white volunteers since October 17th, 1863, to the present date do not exceed 200,000 men. This is exclusive of the 65,000 hundred days troops whose term of service will expire in a few weeks. 6th. The conscription was resorted to in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Minnesota and several of the New England States, including Massachusetts to make up their deficits, and we have Gen. Fry's statement of the result. Out of 79,000 men drawn only 9,000 were held to service, and about as many more obtained substitutes. Collecting the figures together we have the following as the sum total of the additions to the army since October, 1863:

By bounty and volunteers	200,000
By substitutes and conscripts	18,000
Colored recruits	50,000
Total additions	[illegible]

As the re-enlisted veterans simply fill their own vacancies they must not be computed as "additions" to the army.

Now let us reckon the deductions made from the army since October last:

By battles and skirmishes, between October and April, including the battle of Chattanooga	25,000
From April to July, deaths, wounds, prisoners, and sickness	120,000
Desertion and straggling	10,000
Expiration of term of service	50,000
Total deductions	205,000

It must be borne in mind that something like 150 regiments of the old veterans did not re-enlist, and that from 40 to 200 men in each of the regiments that renewed their service, declined to re-enlist. We have estimated the mustered out men from these sources at 50,000. It is certainly that many, and perhaps a great deal more. We have estimated the losses to armies during this campaign at 120,000 men by deaths, wounds, sickness and captures, which is certainly a moderate one. Adding all these together, and deducting them from the accessions to the army, and we have a credit of 64,000; that is, the army is probably now 64,000 stronger than it was at the close of the last campaign. What, in view of these figures, becomes of Senator Wilson's **700,000** reinforcements? Meantime the rebels have added by a sweeping conscription more men to their forces since last fall than we have. They are relatively stronger to-day than they were a year ago. The number of our effective soldiers is not now and have not been for eighteen months as many as the public have supposed. Such deceptive statements as those put forth by Senator Wilson do infinite mischief by creating false hopes, discontent and discouragement in the minds of the people. A conscription law calling for men, not money, ought to have been enacted two years ago. No matter how "odious" it may be, it is an imperative necessity. The public safety requires it. The Government should no more be obliged to depend upon volunteer contributions of men than on volunteer contributions of money. Taxation is simply conscription to raise money. Why should there not also be conscription to procure soldiers?

THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

We announced some days since that the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Galena & Chicago Union Railways had consolidated and therefore the two had become one company, retaining the name of the Northwestern road. A rumor had been current for some time previous to the annual meeting that such an arrangement would be then perfected; but the thing was so unusual, and the interests to be adjusted so large and varied, that our railway and business public gave it scarcely any credence. The annual meeting of the Galena Company, however, revealed the fact that a large majority of its stock was in the hands of Hon. William B. Ogden, the President of the Northwestern, and his friends, a new set of officers were appointed; in a few days the consolidation was effected and the name of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad will hereafter be known only in the records of the past. A large majority of the stockholders of both the old companies were in favor of the project—indeed we believe it was, in fact, unanimous, as nobody objected, and more than three-fourths of the stock of the old companies have already been exchanged for the consolidated stock of the new company.

The advantages which it is claimed, and we believe generally conceded, will result from this latest development of the consummate skill and far-reaching business sagacity of our fellow-citizen, Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, are many, only a few of which we need stop here to notice. In the first place both roads can be operated with much greater economy, as but one set of officers will need to be employed, thereby reducing largely the expenses of management. If a pressure of business occurs on one line, extra trains can readily be transferred from one to the other, and the rolling stock of the company can therefore be made more effective, and to earn a much larger percentage upon its cost. If, for instance, the crops are very heavy on the Dixon Air Line and light above Janesville, or vice versa, the interests of both the road and the public will be promoted by transferring an extra number of freight trains to the place where their services are needed.

A matter of more importance to the stockholders is the fact that ruinous competition will be entirely avoided. Such was their location and mutual relations to each other, that competition was constantly reducing the price of passage and freight below the actual cost at which the roads could do the business. It may be said that the public will lose what the roads will gain by an increase of prices at competing points; but unless the new company adopt extortionate rates, the charge is a fallacy, for however it may affect individuals [illegible] managed, it is the real interest of the public that all great thoroughfares [illegible] railways should pay a fair dividend upon their cost. Each of the old companies will [illegible] prevented from building competing lines and extensions, and the whole energies of their consolidated strength can be directed to reaching those points which form the natural northern and western termini of [illegible].

Three great points, as will be noticed by reference to the map, remain to be reached—Marquette, and perhaps also some place in the copper districts of Lake Superior; St. Paul, Minnesota; and Omaha, on the Missouri. With the prospective early commencement of the great Central Pacific railway, Omaha is at present the more important of the three, and besides there is now less road to build to give the Company the control of the large trade of the Platte Valley. During the present year the line is to be finished to Boonesboro, on the Des Moines, leaving, if we mistake not, considerably less than one hundred and fifty miles of road to build to reach Omaha. The best interests of the Company, of the city, and in fact of the country, require that this most important line should be completed before the close of the year eighteen hundred sixty-five.

With so wealthy and so powerful a company, the time of its reaching St. Paul and Lake Superior need not be delayed many years. Eighteen hundred and seventy ought to see them fully completed. Thirty miles of the Pacific railway northwest of St. Paul are completed and in operation, and as much more will be added during the present season. The sooner the Northwestern makes a connection with this road the better. The line from Little Bay du Noquet north, to connect at the iron mines with the road south from Marquette will be finished by the first of September, leaving only the link on the west side of Green Bay to complete the connection with Lake Superior.

The Company now has 609 miles of completed road, and the leased roads add 220 miles more, making in all 829 miles virtually belonging to the Company. The rapid development of the country through which the different lines of this road run will very soon make it, if in fact it is not already, one of the richest and most powerful companies in the nation. Under the able and efficient management of its present officers, Omaha, St. St. Paul and Marquette, will soon be reached, and the North Western Railway will realize for its owners and for our city, results far beyond what its most sanguine friends have ever anticipated.

THE LATE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The expenditures of the Government since the war began to the present date, have been in round numbers two thousand millions of dollars. What comment will the historian make when he comes to write up the record of this period, when he finds that of this vast sum less than one hundred and fifty millions were raised by internal taxation, and that the Secretary of the Treasury was obliged to obtain by loans and legal tenders thirteen dollars for each dollar procured by taxation? How he managed to procure this money on so slender a basis of taxation will be a subject for admiration and wonder for generations to come. It shows the great faith reposed in the man by the masses of the American people. Here was a case of a Republic torn asunder by the revolt of one-third of its States, and a powerful party in the remaining States in active sympathy with the rebels, clamoring for the recognition of their independence, and for the concession of the right of secession as a constitutional privilege; with all the nations of the civilized world predicting the certain downfall of the Union, and several of them giving material aid and active sympathy to the insurgents; with foreign capitalists lending money and warlike material to the rebels and refusing to lend a dollar to the Government; with three campaigns ended in failure and the fourth hanging in suspense,—in the face of all these adverse circumstances the great magician of the treasury was able to provide thirteen dollars by *loans* for every dollar furnished him by taxation.

During England's wars with Napoleon *two-thirds* of her entire war expenditure was raised by taxation, instead of one-thirteenth, and yet the paper of the government fell below 80 per cent. That war was not a struggle on the part of Great Britain with revolted subjects; but a fight of the whole nation against the power of France. She was secure by her fleets and insular position from invasion. She was the assailing party throughout the contest, and was never obliged to put as many troops in the field as the States of Illinois and Indiana have already furnished, and yet British Legal Tenders were at a discount of more than 20 per cent.

Whatever money sharks or debased demagogues may say about Mr. Chase now, his name will be handed down to history as the greatest financier of his century or of modern times.

Ceremonies at the Death of the Pope.

A great deal is said about the approaching death of the Pope. The following are the ceremonies which will be observed upon that occasion: When the death of the Pope is announced, the Camerlingo Cardinal repairs to the Pontificial palace, not to install himself, as certain writers say, but to prove the death officially. He ascertains this without the assistance of physicians, by striking three times upon the forehead of the Pope with a hammer. If, at the third summons, he receives no reply, the death is certain. Science would not be satisfied with so expeditious a formality—she who recognizes no other infallible signs of death than the decomposition of the body; but science has nothing to do with merely ceremonial of etiquette. After the death of the Pope has been attested, the great bell of the capitol sounds thirty-three strokes, to proclaim to Rome and the Catholic world that the Church has no longer a pastor. This bell never sounds except upon solemn occasions, such as the death of the Pope and the opening of the Carnival.

Obituary.

Hon. O. P. Brown, of Ravenna, O., died in that town on the 25th inst., after a long and protracted illness, aged 47 years. Judge Brown was an able member of the Portage county bar, and was an influential member of the Ohio Senate in 1856-7. He leaves a wife and three children, the eldest in the Union army.

Brigadier General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General of Subsistence of the United States Army, died at Washington on last Thursday morning. He was a younger brother of the late Major General, and President Zachary Taylor.

The *N. Y. Eve. Post* of Thursday last announces the death of Mr. James Morss, son of the late Rev. Dr. James Morss, rector of St. Paul's Church, N. Y. He was born at Newburyport, Mass., and emigrated west at an early day. He lived in Alton, Ill., many years, and was well known as an earnest opponent of slavery. When the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy was murdered in his own office by a pro-slavery mob, Mr. Morss received the martyr into his own arms as he fell pierced by the bullets of his assassins.

☞ A New York publisher, John Bradburn, recently brought out a secession novel by Augusta J. Evans, of Georgia, author of "Beulah." Several hundred copies of this work were sent to booksellers here, all of whom, with but a single exception, upon learning its character, returned to the publisher every copy they had received. This speaks well for the patriotism of the Boston trade.

Death of Colonel Bartleson, of the 100th Illinois.

The gallant commander of the 100th Illinois was killed in Georgia on the 23d ultimo. This news reached Joliet, the place of his residence, on Wednesday last, and was fully confirmed by the following letter to George H. Woodruff, Esq., from his son, who is surgeon of the regiment. The body of Colonel Bartleson reached Joliet last evening, and the funeral will take place to-day (Sunday) at half-past two o'clock.

HEADQUARTERS 100TH ILLINOIS, IN THE FIELD, NEAR MARIETTA, GA., June 25th, 1864.

DEAR FATHER: Before this reaches you, the sad news of the death of our gallant and noble Colonel Bartleson will have been received.

This time the news is too true. Thursday, June 23d, in the morning, he went out on duty as Division Officer of the Day, being in charge of the skirmish line. The forenoon was very quiet, and he came in about one o'clock to the regimental headquarters to dinner. The position of Officer of Pickets, on the skirmish line, in such times as these, is one of great danger, and we had all hoped that that day all would be quiet, but about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, orders were sent around which plainly indicated to us that something in the way of offensive operations was to be done. The artillery opened all along the line for several moments, and the lines were advanced, the skirmish line advancing and one brigade moving on to their support. The Colonel was killed soon after the commencement of the advance. The left of the line did not advance as far as the rest, and the Colonel rode out to spur them up. There was a point there which was plainly in view of the rebel line, and they fired at every one passing by the opening. A rebel ball struck the Colonel on the right side, passing through the body and coming out on the left side, about 2½ inches below the nipple. His death was probably almost instantaneous. The stretcher bearers of the 57th Indiana (which regiment was on the skirmish line) saw him fall and went out to him, and finding him dead, they carried the body back of a barn, in the rear of the old line, and sent us word of the occurrence. We immediately sent out our own stretcher bearers, and had his body brought in. We had hoped that this report was like the many others we have had before, but soon the fact was too plainly proved. His body was brought back—lifeless!

I have seen many officers and men killed on the field, but never saw one whose death seemed to strike such a blow to every one as his did. Gens. Newton, Wagner and Harker were near by, and immediately came up. The regiment passed in review by the body, to take the last look at one they so loved and honored.

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Our lines were advanced to the intended position that evening. The regiments on the skirmish line lost heavily, both in officers and men. Stanley and Hooker both had quite a stiff engagement at the same time. Stanley coaxed the enemy out of their intrenchments by stratagem, and thrashed them soundly. Yesterday we lay quietly behind the first line of works, and are still in the same position. We had one man wounded this morning, viz: Ramsey Smith, company G, severe in shoulder. We seem to be in a regular state of siege again, and report says that we are to stay and mine the fellows out. Rumor also says that Schofield has possession of the railroad bridge. If such is the case they are in a trap, and can't get out.

H. T. WOODRUFF,
Surgeon 100th Illinois.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY TO JUNE 26.

The Siege of Kenesaw Mountain—Heavy Skirmishing—Interesting Incidents.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, 20TH CORPS, In Front of Marietta, Ga., June 26, 1864.

My last letter was dated on the 24th, and would leave Ackworth the same day.

Close and heavy skirmishing was kept up on the 24th along our immediate front, and extending to the right and left, rendering frequent changes of Headquarters necessary, to avoid accidents from hostile shots. The weapon used by the rebel sharpshooters is very heavy and of long range, and throws its balls with resistless force. A shot was observed to strike a large tree at a height of fifteen feet, and jar it to the very ground. Sergeant Hand, of the 129th Illinois volunteer infantry, while getting breakfast, was struck on the leg. He was in a sitting posture, and the ball passed through the calf and thigh, and inflicted a wound on the body also. Several others were killed and wounded by unexpected shots. A ball passed through the tent of the staff officers of Maj. Gen. Butterfield, and close by the heads of Capt. Oliver and Lieut. Thompson. On the same day a brigade of Howard's Corps, on our left, was charged by the enemy in considerable force, while our men were being relieved. The attack was promptly repelled by the advanced regiments of the command, who rallied and drove the rebels back in disorder; but, as the balance of the brigade did not come up in support, no advantage was gained, except an advance of the line about one hundred yards farther to the front. I did not learn the name of this brigade. No material changes of position have taken place since the date of my last. The line formed by the armies of the Cumberland and Ohio is bending around like a sickle in the direction of the railroad below Marietta.

A report, originating from various sources, gained ground yesterday that the 13th and 19th Corps have just arrived—the latter being under Rosecrans! General Jefferson C. Davis, of Palmer's Corps, Army of the Cumberland, (not of the Tennessee, as stated in my last,) certainly occupies at least a portion of the mountain. Long before this reaches you we shall have possession of Marietta, and a large extent of country in the direction of Atlanta.

FORTIFICATIONS ON THE CHATTAHOOCHEE.

A rebel deserter, who came in on the 24th, says that the river is so well fortified that it cannot be crossed on the direct route; it will be necessary to cross some distance lower down and west of Atlanta. We are fortunate in being acquainted with the topography of the country to be traversed on this route as far south as Campbellton, through the notes of a captured rebel engineer, which make a valuable addition to our maps of this *terra incognita*. The rebels have had a large force of negroes at work for a long time on the river line of fortifications. In fact the whole able-bodied colored population of Northern Georgia has been pressed for this service; and we may expect to find the approaches to Atlanta far more formidable than anything we have yet encountered. But strategy, combined with great numbers, always obviates these difficulties, and our Generals know how to use it. An old secesh lady, who lives near Dalton, said to one of our men, "You 'uns don't fight we 'uns fair. Joe Hooker and *that other regiment went round.*" We propose to do this again.

STOLE A MARCH—A YANKEE TRICK.

On the 23d, the pickets of the 2d (Coburn's) Brigade stole out, under cover of the night, some distance beyond the line of their posts, and dug hiding places in the ground, into which they quietly crawled. In the morning the rebels were surprised and disgusted to find the "Yanks" so near them. They were thus compelled to keep out of sight or run the risk of being shot.

FINE WEATHER AND BRILLIANT SCENERY.

The fine weather which began on the 22nd, still continues to the delight of everybody. The three staple colors, so characteristic of this part of the "Sunny South," shine once more as vividly as ever. Wherever we go, nothing meets the gaze but the yellow road, the green woods, and the azure sky; all rendered interestingly brilliant by a hot sun fiercely gleaming through an atmosphere of transparent purity. It is more wholesome (*except in time of battle*) on the clearings than in the dense timber. The country is well supplied with springs of water which are a great boon to the soldier.

POSITION, ETC.

As we are only about fourteen miles from the river, and only twenty miles from Atlanta, no more fatiguing marches will be required; but a series of fierce battles or a long siege may be expected. The rebels still confront our position by new works as fast as we drive them from their old ones. They have moved the greatest part of their extensive trains towards Atlanta.

On the 25th the 4th and 14th Corps shelled the enemy's position in their front, in order to ascertain the locality of his intrenchments. The skirmish line of the 23d Corps, on our extreme right, was also advanced, after some opposition, which brought on a sharp little engagement close to the 3d Division, which now constitutes the right of the 20th Corps. Gens. Geary and Williams had a sharp contest with the enemy on the 23d, since which time the whole corps has quietly occupied its position on the skirts of the woods, behind the breastworks, and on the skirmish line. It will soon be our turn to move forward once more, when the rebs may look out for another edition of the 22d June, and again observe the grim smile on Capt. Geary's face as he sights his guns at their advancing lines, and see the neat and martial figure of the gallant Butterfield as he skillfully disposes the invincible brigades of the blue star division. They may also discern the ruddy visage of "Old Joe" on the top of some tall tree.

REBEL ARMY IN A TIGHT PLACE.

It is no figure of speech to say that the rebels are now in the "jaws of destruction." The army of the Cumberland and that of the Ohio are the under jaw, and the if upper jaw (army of the Tennessee) stands firm (which it always does) the rebels must be swallowed up or retreat. Our cavalry will take good care that they do not get out on either flank. We have often heard of the rebels being "bagged," but we never had the string handy, and they got out. In this case we don't need any string. A good set of upper and lower teeth will do the business. The jaws will snap together like a rat-trap, and the "Johnies" must take care that some part does not get caught between.

NORTHWESTERN TROOPS IN THE TWENTIETH CORPS.

The divisions of Hooker's corps are frequently styled as "Potomac troops," "Eastern troops," &c. Without wishing to draw any comparisons between men equally tried and equally brave, I will state that a large proportion of this corps is composed of Northwestern troops, and that the largest brigade in Butterfield's well trained and large division consists of men who have never been near the Potomac at all. The 1st Brigade led the gallant charge at Resaca; the 3d did the heroic at Marietta.

ACCIDENT TO CAPT. TEBBETTS.

In my last letter I forgot to mention an accident to Capt. Tebbetts, of the 33d Massachusetts, Aid-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Butterfield. He was knocked from his horse and severely bruised by the falling limb of a tree (which had been shot off) during the fight of the 21st. He had been actively superintending the construction of bridges over Mud Creek, in our immediate rear, to enable our troops to cross, and our trains to keep up with supplies. He was, however, on duty in the saddle next day. The prompt construction of these bridges under the orders of Maj. Gen. Butterfield, enabled our troops to get ahead of those of the 23d corps, which had to ford the muddy stream up to their necks. The 20th corps trains crossed at another bridge constructed by Col. Leduc, Chief Quartermaster.

THE EVENING STAR.

Last evening the elegant Flags of the 3d Division arrived. They are beautifully made and of fine material. A large blue star in a white field represents the 20th Corps and 3d Division. The Brigade Flags are slightly varied for the sake of distinction.

REBEL BATTERIES ON KENNESAW.

The flashing diadem on the brow of one of the "Twin Sisters" again hurled its missiles into the lines of the 14th Corps during the forenoon of yesterday. It was a grand sight to see the shells burst in the air, or in the tree-tops, while the roar, as of distant thunder, rolled over the great billowy sea of woods, and the white smoke ascended into the clear air. The damage done was very slight, as the explosions took place too soon. In the afternoon, Palmer planted his batteries on an elevated swell of land, and replied in regular vollies, like the broadside of a ship. What the results were I have not learned.

A sharp little engagement took place yesterday afternoon in front of Schofield's left. The pickets pressed forward and by driving the rebels back acquired a strip of territory which was secured the same evening by the 99th Ohio and the 123d Ind. The badge of this Corps is a shield variously colored to distinguish the Divisions. That of the 4th Corps is an equilateral triangle.

A great number of deserters, stragglers, skulkers, convalescents and others, have just arrived from the rear, having been collected in all parts of the North and East, and forwarded to Chattanooga for distribution in their appropriate commands. Some apprehended as deserters, are men who, in consequence of continued sickness, have exceeded their furlough, in some instances at the instigation of their regimental surgeon. Such will be leniently dealt with. They were apprehended by unscrupulous men, who had no other motive than the premium paid in such cases. There is a good deal of this going on, and quartermasters who pay the account have acted in collusion with these wretches.

Last night all was remarkably quiet. Scarce a gun was heard. The various bands charmed us with their music. Among these the ever harmonious band of the 22d Massachusetts, which belongs to the 3d Division, stands pre-eminent. If any band in the Union can beat it playing those sweet "lilting" Scotch airs, I would give a month's pay to hear it done. "That strain once more! Oh! it came o'er mine ear." I send this by messenger to Chattanooga this morning. I hope the postal arrangements will enable it to reach you before the war is over. Letters come this way from Chicago in five or six days. Why should it take fifteen for them to travel on the back track?

The several corps headquarters along the line were connected yesterday with those of Gen. Sherman by telegraph wires. The present lull is ominous of another advance of the right wing, which now stretches in a direction east of south of Marietta. In my last letter I spoke of the *radius* and the *arc*—showing the line of the army of the Cumberland, and the direction of its movement. To carry out the geometrical parallel, I may say that the corps are all *tangent* to each other, and that the *sine*—why the *sign*—as every body knows, is and will be in *Mars* until the end of the campaign.

In the sharp contest of yesterday afternoon, resulting in an advance of the line of the 23d corps, troops from two Kentucky regiments, of opposite "political views" came in collision. They did not spare each other. Old Kentuck went in, but the Union regiment was victorious.

Our nearest railroad depot of supplies for this army is at Big Shanty, between Ackworth and Marietta. The mail arrives and leaves at Ackworth.

All is comparatively quiet this morning.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Details of Gen. Sherman's Repulse.

The Topography of the Battle Ground—Operations of Each Corps—What We Lost.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]
NASHVILLE, June 30th, 8 A. M.

Several parties have just arrived from the front, having left on Monday evening and Tuesday morning. They are chiefly parties who took part in the battle of Monday, and were slightly wounded, and permitted to come here to recuit. From these I have gathered several important matters, relative to the engagement of the 27th., which resulted, at least in some measure, disastrously to us; but of course the circumstances are necessarily detached, and very frequently imperfect; but I hasten to transmit them to you, in time to express them, as perfectly as possible.

THE REBEL POSITION.

The rebel center, formerly commanded by Polk, but now by Loring, occupied Kenesaw Mountain, while Hardee's corps was stationed on the left, and Hurd's on the right; the whole forming a figure which was neither a semicircle nor a triangle, but rather resembled three sides of a hexagon. The grounds chosen by Johnston for his next stand, after the capture of Lost Mountain, were exceedingly susceptible of a strong defense, and the works erected were really of a formidable character. There are few generals who would have ordered troops to move upon any enemy, under similar circumstances, and very few soldiers, save Americans, could have been induced to obey an order for an advance, were one given. But the veterans of Sherman's army knew no such word as hesitate. Whatever they are ordered to do, is done with alacrity, if within the range of possibility, and it is always attempted, though there be little prospect of success.

LOGAN'S CORPS.

Logan's corps, of McPherson's command, assaulted the position held by Stevenson, of Hood's corps, being the left of the right wing. The position held by the rebels was, indeed, a strong one; and though our forces exhibited their usual degree of persistency, determination and courage, they were unable to carry the rebels works, and were compelled to fall back with heavy loss, and with no trophies, same from forty to fifty prisoners, taken from the skirmish lines before the engagement had fairly begun.

FOURTH CORPS.

Immediately to the right of Logan, Howard, with his command, advanced upon the rebel right centre, but the result was different from that attending the assault of Lyon. Our troops were compelled to retire in haste, but not in disorder. Several hundred of the brave men of the corps were either killed or wounded; but the loss was not so severe as might have been expected, under the circumstances. We lost neither guns nor prisoners.

FOURTEENTH CORPS.

I have seen no one from the 14th Corps, who can give me any information, save that Colonel Dan. McCook's brigade was badly cut up, the Colonel being mortally wounded.

THE 23RD CORPS.

The 23rd corps is located between Hooker and Palmer, and assigned to attack the division holding the right of the rebel left wing, while the rest was assailed by Hooker. The result was, as along the whole line, unfavorable; the rebel lines being invincible to a direct assault. The loss to the corps was severe indeed, the officers suffering even more severely than the men.

HOOKER'S 20TH CORPS.

There can be no question of the fact that Gen. Hooker's corps was compelled to pass through a much severer ordeal than either of the others. It was on the right, and as the rebels had expected a flank movement in that direction, they had prepared their position on the left, with particular care. For days, from our camps, hundreds of men—citizens, soldiers, and negroes, were seen at work on the fortifications, which were truly formidable. They were assigned not only for protection against a direct assault, but in a manner calculated to annoy, and if possible, frustrate any flank movement unless made in a long circuit, which would consume time and expose our communications to the inroads of the rebel cavalry.

Take this in connection with the topography of the battle field, and the prospect before an assaulting party would be little else than annihilation. Yet not a cheek blanched, not a lip quivered, as our men rushed into the very jaws of death.

The repulse experienced was fearfully severe; our loss exceeds in killed and wounded, 1,200 men. Gen. Harker, was severely, and perhaps mortally wounded in the charge. He was alive and entirely sensible on Tuesday morning at daylight, but whether or not he will recover, I will not hazard a conjecture.

SUMMARY.

What was accomplished by the assault? Nothing. Each party returned on Monday night, to the same ground they slept on the night previous. We lost 3,000 men; the rebels 1,000. We can repulse Johnston, if he attacks us; we cannot break his lines by a direct assault. Look, then, for an exhibition of strategy before further fighting occurs.

BLAKE.

THE CABINET CHANGE.

Resignation of Other Members of the Treasury Department.

REASONS FOR AND SPECULATIONS UPON THE CHANGE.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

FIRST DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Secretary Chase resigned this morning. Governor Tod is nominated. The Senate is in Executive session.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Senate is in Executive session over the nomination of David Tod, of Ohio, as Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Mr. Chase, resigned.

At 11 o'clock this morning Mr. Chase was in conference with the Ways and Means Committee; but there were abundant evidences last evening that the vacation of his office had been determined on. Whether this determination was hung upon a contingency, like the action of the Ways and Means Committee, or the vote of the Finance Committee, is not at present known. It is, however, known that Mr. Chase has been restive of his connection with the Administration, and uneasy in his seat as a Cabinet officer ever since Frank Blair's unpunished assaults upon his official and personal reputation on the floor of the House.

It is also known that the selfish struggles for Mr. Cisco's place in the New York Sub-Treasury, to which Mr. Chase felt bound to oppose himself, and in which it is said he received no aid, added to the vexations that made his office burdensome.

Rumors will be telegraphed from here that Mr. Chase was removed by the President. This is not true. The nomination of David Tod was, to be Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Salmon P. Chase, resigned.

There will also be rumors that he resigned because the Ways and Means Committee and the Finance Committee rejected his application for an increased revenue by an increase of the rates of internal taxation. This is untrue. Neither Committee has done this.

It is undoubtedly true that Mr. Chase has frequently felt discouraged about his ability to carry the financial load taken upon his shoulders. He has, within a week, expressed this discouragement. The feeling, perhaps, is one inseparable from his organization.

This, coupled with the irritation caused by the quasi Executive sanction of the warfare of the Blairs upon the purity of his departmental administration and his personal integrity, probably precipitated the resignation which so suddenly startled Congress and Washington this forenoon.

As late as 1 o'clock p. m., members of the Committee of Ways and Means refused to believe the rumor of resignation.

Stories are also afloat connecting the resignation with somebody's disastrous speculation in cotton up the Red River—utterly slanderous of course, and connecting it with one of the Committee to investigate the charges of sexual profligacy and speculation in the Bank Note Department of the Treasury, which were sent into the House to-day.

It is said that intelligence of the acceptance of Mr. Chase's resignation was communicated to him in the Finance Committee room, and that he was thunderstruck by it.

It is 3½ o'clock, and the Senate, though in secret session, has not touched Tod's nomination for two hours.

The truth is, that the key of the resignation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the delay of the Senate to appoint his successor, is to be found in the remark of a leading member: "We will honestly try to get a thoroughly able financier for this place, and a brave man."

The name of Harry G. Stebbins, the President of the New York Board of Brokers, and Representative in Congress, begins to be talked of and urged.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate this morning, a committee of three from the Finance Committee—Messrs. Fessenden, Sherman and Conness—waited upon the President, and had an interview upon the subject of Mr. Chase's resignation and the nomination of Governor Tod. The history of the first was given. Then the committee earnestly advised the President to withdraw Mr. Tod's name, upon the ground of his unfitness for the immense trust of the Treasury during the war. Animated discussion ensued. The result of it will be made manifest to-morrow after the Senate meets.

It is thought that Tod's name will be withdrawn. It it is not, the belief is that he will be summarily rejected. In this morning's Executive Session, his nomination was attacked by Mr. Wade, as one unfit to be made. He was earnest and excited in his opposition. It is understood that Senator Sherman, in the interview with the President, was equally earnest in his advice against the appointment, and there is no doubt that it is generally condemned by the Ohio and Indiana politicians now here.

It is now settled that a question of filling Mr. Cisco's place, followed by a difference of opinion between himself and the President about a recommendation of a new tax bill, was the occasion of Mr. Chase's resignation, of which his injuries at the hands of the Blairs was the cause. Mr. Chase wanted Maunsel B. Field appointed in New York. The President wished the office for Mr. Hillhouse, ex-Gov. Morgan's candidate. Mr. Chase desired the President to send a message to Congress embodying his views upon the necessity of enhancing the rates of taxation in the bill on its passage, so as to raise eighty-five millions more money. This the President declined to do.

In the heat of his resentment at both refusals, Mr. Chase tendered his resignation and withdrew. He could not have known that it was accepted until after the message was sent to the Senate this noon, nominating Gov. Tod, for he was, during the forenoon, in conference with the Finance Committee, and in conversation with the members of the Ways and Means Committee, fully and laboriously attending to the duties of his office in its relations with Congress during the passage of a financial measure.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Judge Leach of Ohio, Solicitor of Sixth Auditor's Bureau, and Third Auditor Atkinson of Ohio, Mr. Chase's appointees, have resigned.

It is said that Mr. Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, resigned to-day. Mr. Chittenden, the Register, resigned some days since.

News was circulated in the Senate, at 9 o'clock this evening, that Gov. Tod had declined the appointment by telegraph on the request of the President.

Under no circumstances will Mr. Chase return to the Treasury.

The impression here, at 11 o'clock, is that new and greater changes will immediately take place.

[Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Times.]
WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 30.

The announcement of the resignation of Secretary Chase, this morning, produced quite as much surprise in Washington as it is understood to have caused in New York, although there was no room here for the same incredulity with which it is reported the tidings were received in New York. The startling event immediately became the subject of countless speculations and theories, both as to its causes and its probable consequences. Many of these were of the wildest and absurdest character, and without giving them any further currency, the true cause of the resignation of the Secretary of the Treasury is contained in the following simple statement, which I derive from indubitable authority. In the appointment of a successor to Mr. Cisco, Mr. Chase took the ground in a letter addressed to the President, that for the satisfactory conduct of his department, he required the appointment of his own subordinates. The President replied dissenting from this view, and last night Mr. Chase sent in his resignation. To-day the matter was taken up in Cabinet council, and the Secretary's retirement was accepted. That this was the immediate cause of Mr. Chase's withdrawal is a matter of positive certainty, though there is no doubt it is but the consummation of a series of remote causes; and the step is one which it is believed Mr. Chase has contemplated for a considerable time. Indeed, it is a well-known fact that a day or two before the charges were preferred against the Secretary by Mr. Frank Blair, Mr. Chase wrote out his resignation, and Senator Pomeroy had it in his pocket. But when the charges were brought forward, Mr. Pomeroy urged that it would never do to tender is until the matter should be fully investigated, and accordingly it was not sent forward. This forenoon the nomination of Gov. Tod, of Ohio, to be Mr. Chase's successor was received by the Senate and immediately referred to the appropriate committee. During the afternoon the Senate Finance Committee waited on the President to endeavor to heal the breach, but Mr. Lincoln was immovable, and declared the separation irrevocable.

In regard to the new Secretary, report has found ground that he is opposed to Mr. Chase's financial system. This is not the case, for both his political traditions and his present views bring him into close coincidence with the leading features of Mr. Chase's system.

LATER—10 P. M.—It is stated that Gov. Tod has refused to accept the appointment as Secretary of the Treasury.

American Sunday School Union.

At the June meeting of the Board of Managers, Rev. L. P. Day was commissioned for labor in Michigan; Rev. E. Underwood for Illinois; D. W. Barlow for Pennsylvania, and two theological students for the summer.

The Missionaries report for the month ending June 1st, 221 new schools organized, into which they gathered 8,906 scholars. They visited and assisted by donations of books or otherwise, 355 other schools, containing 20,055 children. They made 391 different donations to poor schools of the Society's excellent publications; visited 2,471 families, and distributed 830 Bibles and Testaments.

Among the special grants made by the Board, are setts of books for the Sanitary Fairs in Philadelphia and St. Louis: Library for contrabands at Washington; also for freedmen at Beaufort, S. C.; seven setts monthly series for soldiers at New Orleans. Many appeals for grants were read, which were laid over from want of funds. The Society asks the attention of the church to the growing demand for its publications.

The work of organization in the South goes prosperously forward, though there is some interruption. From Kentucky our Missionary writes:

"Guerillas are multiplying. I have to walk to my appointment; carry no money; leave my watch at home; wear cheap clothes, and then I meet the thieves, surrender by raising my right hand, treat them as gentlemen, and submit to have my pockets picked, &c. &c. Still I am organizing my schools constantly. Last Sabbath I held four Sabbath school meetings, and organized a 'county convention.'"

The receipts for mission work for the month were, $5,929.84.

FROM CAIRO.

Capture of a Tin-clad Gunboat by the Rebels—Marmaduke Across the Arkansas River.

CAIRO, July 1.—The tin-clad gunboat Queen City, Acting Master Hickey, was captured at Columbia, on White river, on the morning of the 24th ult., by the rebels under Shelby, numbering 200 men. Most of the officers and crew were captured. The enemy during Thursday night planted a battery on the shore opposite where the gunboat was lying at anchor, and at daylight opened upon and immediately disabled her. The rebels took off three of her guns and a quantity of ammunition, when three other gunboats came up and compelled the rebels to abandon and burn her. Communication between Memphis and Little Rock is entirely suspended owing to the rebel blockade at the Cut-off.

It is believed that a heavy fight occurred in the vicinity of Clarendon Saturday and Sunday, between the gunboats and rebel batteries, as continued firing was heard at the mouth of White River. Gen. Marmaduke with a large force of rebels is at Red Fork on the Arkansas River, and part of his army has crossed over, and at last accounts were threatening to occupy St. Charles and Crockett's Bluff, on the west side of White River. Marmaduke is reported to have over 8,000 men, with forty pieces of artillery, and it is believed his intention is to isolate Gen. Steele from his base of supplies, and co-operating with Price, compel him to evacuate the State.

Gen. Canby moved his headquarters from Natchez to New Orleans, and is taking all the boats there for military service, consequently no arrivals from there need be expected for some days.

Maine State Republican Convention.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 29.—The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor and two Presidential electors at large. The meeting was fully attended and harmonious in its proceedings. The Hon. Samuel Cony, our present Chief Magistrate, was re-nominated by acclamation for Governor. Hon. John B. Brown, of Portland, and Hon. Abner Stetson, of Damariscotta, were chosen for electors.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the war policy of the National Government, declaring that no compromise should be made; that the war should be prosecuted until full submission is yielded to the Constitution and the legal authorities of the nation; expressing entire confidence in Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson; declaring that they should be enthusiastically supported for President and Vice President of the United States; indorsing the Baltimore platform; and expressing gratitude and sympathy for our heroic soldiers.

Fire Engine sent to the Army of the Potomac.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—With the consent of Gen. Grant, the Christian Commission have sent to City Point, from Baltimore, steam fire engine No. 4, for the purpose of forcing water from the James River to the hospitals, a distance of one mile from the river. Some of the hospitals are located at such a distance from the river as to cause great difficulty in obtaining water for the patients. Several thousand feet of hose were also sent with the engine. Wesley Shaw, assistant engineer of the Baltimore Fire Department, Make Dunn, the engineer, and James Hall, the assistant engineer of No. 4, accompanied the engine.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The notice for proposals for the loan of $32,000,000, being the amount of unaccepted offers under the former $75,000,000 is withdrawn and the proposals received will be returned to those who offered them.

Senator Fessenden had a long interview with President Lincoln to-day and was subsequently in the Senate attending to business. There seems to be no doubt that he has consented to accept of the position as Secretary of the Treasury.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Q. A. Gilmore to be Major General of volunteers.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Conference Committee on the Military bill have agreed and will soon make their report to Congress. Commutation is abolished, and recruiting is permitted in certain rebellious States which are named in the bill. No recruiting, however, can take place on account of the Northern States in Tennessee and Arkansas. Fifty days' is the time fixed for volunteering before a draft.

A report from the State Department, accompanied with evidence, went into the Senate to-day reflecting severely on the steamers in the Vanderbilt line between New York and Aspinwall.

Congress is all at sea about the adjournment. The new Secretary of the Treasury may want legislation. To-day has been lost in the Senate; so to-morrow may be. The adjournment seemingly cannot be accomplished till after the beginning of next week.

A flag of truce from Occoquan announced to-day that the sixty wounded soldiers captured in the raid which the Mayor of Fredericksburg instigated on an ambulance train to Belle Plaine, were ready to be given up in exchange for the sixty hostage Fredericksburgers.

The Secretary of War has discharged all colored messengers in the War Department, and has ordered the employment of disabled soldiers in their stead. The disposition to prefer the discharged for wounds in the Departments and about Congress is fast growing.

FROM TEXAS.

List of Iowa Prisoners in Rebel Hands

BURLINGTON, June 29.—The *Hawkeye* is furnished by a correspondent writing from rebel hands at Marshall, Texas, with the following list of Iowa prisoners, taken by the rebels of Fagan's and Shelby's commands, at Marks' Mill, Ark., on the 25th of April last. These are as follows:

36TH IOWA INFANTRY.—A S Baird, L P Bay, W Castle, J M Connett, H M Chedester, T Castle, W H Dean, J Dempsey, B A Dunn, C H Deyo, J Foreman, I V Gross, J Hendrix, J Kreitzer, F Livingston, G Lindsey, J Lucas, A McNeal, Wm Macon, W McKissick, S Noel, D Parks, D Stacy, G F Stephenson, L H Tyrrell, W W Wills. Capt J M Peter, wounded in hip and left at Camden, Ark.

36TH IOWA INFANTRY Co. K.—Capt. John Lambert, Josiah T. Young, Eli Monk, Benj. Kimbal, Jas. Moneyhow, Edward Eads, Henry H. Andrew, Allen M. Bailey, Samuel Bowles, Levi Banister, Thos. H. Case, W. B. A. Carter, Joseph Chambers, Aaron A. Campbell, Jacob Hager, W. G. Jackson, James D. Johnston, Elisha Kenworthy, Wm. W. Keeling, Joseph Morford, James A. Murphy, Daniel O'Niel, Jacob G. Potts, Edwin Robbins, left sick in hospital at Camden, Charles B. Reed, C. H. Smith, W. Stephens, Robert Turner, left sick in the hospital at Camden, John Thomas, James T. Thair, Reuben M. Tharps, Geo. Wiggins, Wm. J. Young, left as nurse in the hospital on the battle field.

Co. F.—W. R. Kemper, sergeant, E. D. Fouts, corporal, W. H. Shetterly, do., J. Y. Sheeks, do., W. Bartlett, D. H. Barnhart, J. Clark, J. L. Cleeser, A. J. Day, S. Ely, J. Free, J. Y. Funkhouser, S. A. D. Fenton, W. H. Fuller, left in hospital at Camden, H. Hontz, J. R. Haislt, E. D. Kimes, P. G. Lusader, L. Rain, L. McHenry, W. K. Neall, D. Peppers, C. W. Ruckman, H. H. Swift, S. H. Smith, J. Whitsett, J. Waford, L. H. Zentz.

Capt. Fee, of Co. G, 36th Iowa, is also a prisoner and well.

The men in the company are well and in good spirits. The slightly wounded are with the company, *en route* for Tyler, Texas, all doing well. The letter says the prisoners are in good spirits, and probably receive as good fare as our captors are prepared to give them.

Jo. Johnston's Army.

There are four corps in Gen. Jo. Johnston's army, now opposing Sherman. Hardee's corps is composed of Cheatham's, Cleburn's, Walker's and Bates' divisions; Hood's corps, of Stevenson's, Stewart's and Hindman's divisions; Polk's, of Loring's and Tench's divisions, and another of different commands; and Wheeler's cavalry corps consists of the divisions of Kelly, Jackson and Martin. There are also two independent cavalry divisions, respectively commanded by Roddy and Lee, which act in concert with Wheeler in the field, though distinct in their organizations. The Georgia infantry, or "Gov. Brown's pets," as they are called, are said to number between ten and fifteen thousand; they are principally employed in erecting breastworks, and as yet have done but little fighting. The other corps are each said to number about 20,000 strong. The rebel cavalry have not, until recently, effected much harm to our rear. The burning of the bridge at Tilton and the destruction of the trains there, and Wharton's dash last week, have been the only damage since the burning of the mule train at Cassville. Gen. Sherman has issued an order in relation to the punishment of guerillas, bushwhackers and murderers, which will fully meet the requirements of the situation.—*Louisville Journal.*

Launch of the Puritan.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The Ocean Monitor Puritan was successfully launched this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 2, 1864.

The panic which commenced in the gold market last evening in New York has continued to-day. Our market is in close sympathy, and there have been more sellers than buyers. Brokers in New York telegraphed to their correspondents here to sell to the best advantage they could. Outside holders are just as anxious to sell as the brokers. Of course, the latter, if they buy, name the price, and it will invariably prove a low figure. It is quite certain that speculators in produce at yesterday's high rates are very sick to-day, prices having dropped from 10 to 12 cents on wheat, 20 cents on flour, and other articles in the same rate. They have had a very lively time to-day in trying to raise means to carry them over the hard road, but probably not one in five has been able to obtain the needful. These men say that money was never so stringent in Chicago, while our bankers say there is enough for those who are really, by virtue of their business, entitled to accommodation. We know that good legitimate business paper is easily negotiated at the current rate of 10 per cent.

The Gold market has been a thing of much uncertainty since last evening at 7 o'clock. All sorts of rumors have been afloat, fixing the price all the way from 185 to 250. The rates may be gathered from the figures which we give below. They come from reliable sources. They refer more particularly to transactions in the office of Colgate & Hoffman, the leading bullion brokers in Wall street. The range we have named above may be genuine. Gold may have been sold at the extreme figures reported. There is no standard, and transactions take place according to the credulity of the operators. There can hardly be a doubt of one thing, that these fluctuations are aimed at or are influenced by the retiring and incoming Secretary of the Treasury. The following were the quotations received by James Boyd, 38 Clark street:

10 a. m.	[illegible]	1:30 p. m.	[illegible]
11:30 a. m.	[illegible]	3:00 p. m.	[illegible]
12:00 m.	[illegible]	4:00 p. m.	[illegible]

Here the market opened dull at [illegible], advanced to [illegible], and declined to 210@230, and no buyers at the inside price.

The following dispatch from a leading banking house of New York, gives a good idea of the condition of the market to-day:

"NEW YORK, July 2—1 o'clock p. m.—Only the last gold bill repealed, forbidding transactions in open market. At present no market here. Last sales were made at 238. Better sell at Chicago any balance you have on hand, or report immediately what you have left."

Exchange to-day is without essential change. There is probably less offering than yesterday, but there is no doubt of a supply. The quotations remain ¼ dis' count buying; par selling.

—The following are the earnings of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, for the week ending June 30, 1864:

	1864.	1863.
Passengers	[illegible]	$12,[illegible]
Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$47,[illegible]	$33,[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]	

THE TAX BILL.—The expected bill went in to operation this afternoon. Its distinctive feature, perhaps, is a tax of a quarter of one per cent upon sales in all mercantile establishments whose business amounts to $1,000 a year.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.—The total official and estimated revenue for the fiscal year which, which ends to-morrow, is $[illegible], viz:

From Customs	$[illegible]
From Internal Revenue	109,[illegible]
From Sale of Public Lands	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]
Total	$2[illegible]

The revenue from customs for the last quarter of the year, it is estimated, will amount to $30,000,000, over $27,000,000 have already been received. From internal revenue, $[illegible], and from miscellaneous sources about $[illegible], derived principally from the premium on gold sold by the Treasury Department. The actual official revenue for the first three quarters of the year is $[illegible], while the actual and estimated receipts for the last quarter are $[illegible]. The official statement of the public debt on the 31st of June shows that the gold interest per annum on the amount outstanding at that time was $[illegible], and the interest per annum payable in currency, $[illegible], making the total interest on the debt $[illegible].

The interest on the seventy-five million loan, when all taken, will amount to four millions five hundred thousand dollars per annum, from the time the bonds are issued. Deducting premium from the first year's interest, it will leave only about one million interest to be paid by the first year. The four hundred million dollars loan, at six per cent, will add twenty-four million dollars more to the gold-interest-bearing debt; and the hundred and thirty millions of ten-forty bonds still remaining unsubscribed of, when taken will increase the interest six millions five hundred thousand more. Making the total interest payable in gold eighty-two millions three hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

These are all the loans which the Secretary has authority to negotiate. It will be seen that, even if the receipts from customs shall fall off twenty-one millions, or one-fifth, during the next fiscal year—which is very unlikely—the Treasury Department will still be able to pay every dollar of interest it owes.

—No immediate change will be made in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Mr. Cisco having consented, under a request couched in terms which permitted but one reply, to remain a short time longer. He has not withdrawn his resignation, but his doing so would be received with great satisfaction by the Department. The position requires qualities not readily available, though candidates are abundant.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has negotiated with German banks a loan. The amount has not transpired but is stated at $100,000,000. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, are largely interested in the transaction. It is stated that a large advance has been made upon the bonds, which are to be sold on account of the Government. Mr. Cisco will be a drawer of Exchange to-day.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 2, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:—

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]

The general produce markets to-day were very much unsettled, owing to the decline in gold yesterday evening, and the uncertainty with regard to the result to-day. The continued stringency in the money market also contributed towards the feebleness in the tone of the markets, and we have to note a decline in all leading articles.

There was very little inquiry for Flour, and we record a decline in prices since yesterday of 25@50c ℔ brl.—with sales of only about 900 brls. at $11.[illegible] for white winter extras; and $9.[illegible]@9.75 for good to choice spring extras.

The Wheat market was irregular and panic-stricken, with but a limited speculative inquiry, and we note a decline on yesterday's 'Change quotations of 9@10c ℔ bush. The sales amounted to about 225,000 bu, at a range of $1.[illegible]@2.20 for No 1 Spring; $1.[illegible]@1.94 for No 2 Spring; and $1.72@1.80 for Rejected Spring—the market closing weak and nominal at $1.[illegible] for No 1, and 1.91@1.92 for No 2 Spring.

Corn was less active and 5c lower than yesterday, but there was no panic, as in wheat, and we note sales of 110,000 bushels, at $1.31@1.33 for No. 1 Corn, $1.[illegible]@1.30 for No. 2 Corn, and $1.2[illegible]@1.28 for Rejected Corn, the market closing steady and moderately firm at $1.32@1.32½ for No. 1 Corn, and at $1.28½ for No. 2 Corn. There being but a limited demand for shipment. River and Canal Corn was dull, with light sales of No. 2 afloat at $1.29@1.30.

Oats were moderately active at a decline of 1½@2c per bushel from yesterday's closing quotations on 'Change, and we note sales of 97,000 bushels, at [illegible] for No 1 Oats, and [illegible] for No 1 Oats in store—the market closing quiet at 76@76½c for No 1.

Rye was in fair demand at a decline of 6c per bushel, with sales of No 1 at $1.48 and Rejected at $1.30.

Barley was neglected and nominal, but we note sales of 25,000 bushels Malt—10,000 bushels of which were sold at $1.60 per 34 lbs.

Highwines were decidedly firmer, but less active, and we note sales of only 600 bbls in lots, at $1.[illegible]—closing steady and firm at $1.[illegible].

Provisions were dull and neglected, and the only sales reported were 1,300 pcs. cured Bacon Hams at 20c loose, and 100 tcs. Kettle Lard at 17½c.

Salt was quiet but unchanged, with light sales of New Saginaw Fine at $2.80 delivered. Ground Alum was in demand at $[illegible], without sellers. Dairy Salt, with bags, has advanced to $[illegible], and without sacks to $4.[illegible].

Freights were dull, with light engagements at 7c for corn, 8c for wheat and 5c for oats to Buffalo.

In groceries the market generally has been quiet and unsettled, as the result of the recent fluctuations in the monetary department. The leading staples continue firm, and without any change from previous quotations, sales having been effected to-day at yesterday's prices. Stocks on hand both here and in New York are very light, holders are consequently firmer in their views than would be the case with average stocks on hand.

There is a more liberal supply of Illinois cheese in the market, and the general receipts so far show a considerable improvement in point of quality and finish to previous seasons. Hamburg and Western Reserve are firmer, especially the former, though no quotable change has been established.

There is an improved demand for Dried Apples, and prices rule firmer but without any quotable change. Oranges are in more limited supply, and have advanced $2.00 per box. Foreign Fruits are unsettled, as the result of the fluctuating movement in Gold.

Whitefish in very limited supply. Market active and steady at $[illegible] for No 1. Trout in better receipt, and firm at $5.50@[illegible] for No 1. Mackerel in good demand, and firm at previous quotations.

Hides are generally dull and depressed, except Green Salted, for which there is a fair demand at 11½@12c ℔ lb.

The fluctuations which have occurred in the money market have much unsettled the demand for Leather of all descriptions, especially imported stock. Business has been restricted, and prices remain firm and unchanged.

In Carbon Oil, notwithstanding the depression which marks the money market, there has been no decline in the previous activity of the market. Refiners are still looking for higher prices, consequent upon the smallness of stocks, and the improbability of an adequate supply for some months to come. Castor Oil has taken another jump of 50c per gal. We quote to-day at $3[illegible]@3.75.

In Tobacco the market has been unsettled and inactive, as the result of additional duties, and of the depression existing in the money market.

In Wool the market has been less active, and prices unsettled, as the result of the decline in Gold.

"THE FOURTH."

Monday next being the anniversary of our independence, there will be no meeting on 'Change on that day, and we will have no markets to report for Tuesday's issue.

The Custom House.

The Custom House will be open for business on Monday, July 4th, from 8 to 10 in the forenoon.

New Winter Wheat Flour.

Messrs. Gilbert, Updike & Co., exhibited on 'Change to-day, samples of new white and red winter Wheat Flour—the first of the crop of 1864. It was manufactured at the "Early Risen Mills," Dongola, Union Co., Illinois, by E. Davis. Samples of the wheat were also exhibited.

Flour and Grain in Store.

The following table, showing the amount of flour and grain in store in Chicago on the dates named, was accidentally omitted yesterday:

	June 25, 1864.	June 18, 1864.	June 27, 1863.
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	1,540,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Fires in the Lumber Regions of Wisconsin.

For several weeks past, owing to the drouth, fires have been raging to a fearful extent through the timber lands in the Northern portions of Wisconsin.

The most disastrous conflagration in this connection that has come to our knowledge, occurred last Sunday at Borland & Dean's mill at Sandy Bay. The flames swept through the village, destroying Borland & Dean's mill, store and contents, dwelling houses, and a large quantity of shingles, bark, cord wood, &c. &c., ready for shipment to this market. Also, their pier. Loss estimated at $30,000, without insurance. That region of country is represented as converted, for the time being, into a desert, with nothing left to subsist man or beast, and much suffering by the inhabitants seems inevitable.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 2, 1864.

LUMBER—Received, [illegible] feet. The market has been less active; buyers evidently having been influenced by the derangement of the money market. The receipt of cargoes has been rather limited, and sales were not made with the usual briskness. Prices still rule very firm at previous quotations.

SHINGLES—Received yesterday, 310,000. Market active and in inadequate supply. Prices firm and unchanged.

LATH—Received yesterday, 120,000 pcs. In fair demand and firm at previous quotations.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr Ashtabula, from Grand river, sold by Garwick, 85,000 feet lumber, ½ strips, at $[illegible], balance mixed, at $23.50; cargo Ellington, from Hart & Maxwell's mill, Muskegon, 70,000 feet lumber, ½ strips, balance coarse mixed, sold to arrive at $20.00; cargo schr Frolar, from Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller, 110,000 feet common rafted lumber, at $18.50; lath at $4.00; cargo schr R. Campbell, from Grand river, sold by Irish & Fuller, 80,000 feet lumber, mostly boards, common rafted, at $18.00, lath at $4.00.

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear, ℔ M	[illegible]
Second Clear, ℔ M	[illegible]
Third Clear, ℔ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards, dry	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common do.	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ℔ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ℔ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ℔ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending July 2d, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 2, 1864.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weekly receipts since June 4, 1864.

	Beeves.	Hogs.
Week ending July 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 4	[illegible]	[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs ℔ 100 lbs.
Mich. Cent. and Mich. S., large cars	$55.00	[illegible]
Cars of 2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Mich. Cent. and Mich. S., large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 2[illegible] feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne cars, 124 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO PITTSBURGH.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne & C. cars of 124 feet	$80.00	[illegible]
Mich. Southern, large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rates to Dunkirk $5 ℔ car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk 2½c ℔ 100 lbs than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts at the various yards in the city during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to 5,309 head. This is 1,412 head less than were received last week, and 1,072 head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	5,309

This market during the past week has evinced very few signs of activity, and no improvement upon the prices paid during the week preceding. There has, however, been no further decline, excepting on common grades of Cattle, for which there is scarcely any sale, even at a reduction from previous rates. Yesterday and to-day there has been some inquiry for really good Cattle, and prices appear firmer, but the limited transactions of the market show no quotable change.

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, and compared with the corresponding period of last year:

CLOSING PRICES.

	July 2, 1864.	July 4, 1863.
Prime to extra shipping grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior to medium grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thin steers and coarse oxen	[illegible]	[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, July 2.—The Beef Cattle market for the week ending to-day shows a total receipt of 5,309 head, being 1,412 head less than were received last week. In point of quality the receipts this week have been very much below the average, the proportion of really good shipping cattle being less than for some time past. This has naturally arisen from the extreme depression of Eastern markets, and to the fact that with reduced rates and not large receipts, unsold Stock has been accumulating in the hands of drovers, who have been compelled to resort to various expensive expediencies in order to lessen as far as possible the inevitable loss they will sustain. The weather during the week has been more favorable for business, as we have not had those extremes of heat to which we were compelled to submit during the previous week. Still with this, and the additional advantage of a decrease in the supply of nearly 25 per cent, the real depression of the market has remained unchanged. For the present it is clearly seen that all classes of operators, both here and in the principal markets of the Northern States, are successfully aiming at a reduction of the high rates which Beef Cattle have attained during the last three or four months, and approximating more nearly to the average rates of the market last year. In our comparative table of prices for the present week and the corresponding week of last year, given above, it will be seen that we are yet a long way in advance of last year's prices; and that a further decline, corresponding with the reduction which has taken place during the past fortnight will still leave prices much higher than they were then. There has also been during the past week a further falling off in the demand for medium Cattle, such as have been almost entirely taken by army contractors, whilst for thin Steers, and stock Cattle the market is thoroughly inactive. On Thursday, which is generally our busiest day in the week, the amount of business done was of so insignificant a character, as to render it difficult, if not impossible to establish quotations. The entire sales amounted to but 603 head, with only one sale of prime Shipping Cattle, namely 36 head of Illinois Steers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $[illegible], sold by George Groves of Sangamon, to Gordon. Speculators, army contractors, and shippers were apparently out of the market, and at the close of the day there were over 600 head remaining in the yards unsold.

On Friday the receipts were larger, and sales of [illegible] head were made, chiefly at $5.25@6.50 gross; with a little more confidence among the few operators in the yards, prices seemed firm on good stock, but no quotable change was made. The only sales of extra shipping cattle were 94 head Illinois steers by Dawson & Co., to Rossbury, averaging [illegible] lbs at $[illegible], and 20 head Illinois steers by Sherman, Hall & Pope to Morris, Waixel & Reinemann, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $7.12½ gross. This morning the market opened with about [illegible] head, including the daily receipts, in the various yards. Among these were several droves of fair shipping quality. The entered sales amount only to [illegible] head, at prices ranging from $[illegible], but chiefly at $[illegible] ℔ 100 lbs. The principal sales were [illegible] head extra Steers, by Wilson & Co., to J. Rossley, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $[illegible] on old contract, and 110 head fair quality, by Strayhorn, to Hyman, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $[illegible] gross. The market closed this evening with between 700 and 800 head unsold in the yards, and but little improvement in the general tone which has pervaded the market during the week.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
W. P. Brown	Kelley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Cochrane	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	J. Green	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	Probasco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Rossbury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flanagan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bessey	Gordon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Gordon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	J. Green	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilson & Co.	J. Rossley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strayhorn	Hyman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gregory	Williams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherman H. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS.

The total receipts of Hogs during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to 17,143 head. This is 149 head more than were received last week, and 6,885 head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year. The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	17,143

The extraordinary activity which characterized this market during the preceding week, continued without any symptoms of diminution to Thursday evening, up to which time a further advance had been made of 10@15c per 100 lbs. The unfavorable advices from the Eastern markets to hand late on Thursday completely changed the tone of the market, and we note a decline of [illegible] per 100 lbs on Thursday's quotations.

The following are the closing prices of the market this evening and compared with last week:

CLOSING PRICES.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime	[illegible]	7.75@8.15
Common to medium	7.50@7.80	7.00@7.50

SATURDAY EVENING, July 2d.—We have passed through another week of high prices and extreme activity in our Hog market. The receipts have been unprecedentedly large for this season of the year, and would seem to indicate that the supply is inexhaustible, although we hear that the stocks in Iowa and throughout Illinois are nearly exhausted, thus leaving us, for the remaining months of the summer, to the resources of Missouri.

The market up to Thursday evening seemed all activity and firmness. The quiet and customary routine of going through the various droves in the yards, previous to purchasing, was getting to be laid aside; and as soon as the sound of the distant railway whistle was heard, away went a crowd of operators in pursuit of the train, anxious to secure the first chance of purchase. This little affair was managed in lightning style. The train gets in, and its living freight would be marched right away to the scales, before they could shake themselves down after their long journeys, much less take a refreshing draught of water to quench their thirst and clear their dusty throats.

Such activity was too strong to last, and after an existence of some eight or ten days, it yesterday morning began to wither; by evening a decline of 25c had been established at most of the yards, and in some cases of 50@75c ℔ 100 lbs. This has to-day been the general decline from Thursday's quotations; but on the quotations of the week we note an advance on last Saturday's prices of 25@35c ℔ 100 lbs.

There were in the various yards this morning, including the receipts of the day, about [illegible] Hogs, the entered sales during the day amount to 4,627 head at $7.70@8.50 but principally at $8.00@8.30—thus leaving little stock unsold. There has been a fair degree of activity in the market, as evinced by the large number of hogs that have changed hands. The outside decrease which took place yesterday has been established throughout.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Bentley & Nudd	Gordon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Huntley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geo. Adams	W. M. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ulm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vanderlip	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arnold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cossitt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prouty	Gordon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walwork & M.	Allerton & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoag	Mal. Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bradley	Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conger	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Rose & Prentice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lutherfeld	Robinson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In Beef Cattle there has been little improvement in the general depressed tone which has characterized the market during the week. The entered sales amount to 825 head, leaving nearly as many more in the yards this evening unsold. Prices have ranged from $[illegible], but chiefly at $5.50@6.50 gross.

In Hogs the market has been fairly active, but prices have rather declined since yesterday, the extreme rates of reduction then noted having been generally adopted. The entered sales amount to 4,627 head at $7.70@8.50—chiefly at $8.00@8.30 gross.

We refer to another column for our telegraphic report of Albany Cattle Market for the present week.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of 2c storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 2, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged. The engagements to-day were—To BUFFALO—[illegible] with wheat, at 7½c; schr Storm Spirit, with wheat, at 7½c; schr Lookout, with corn at 7c; bark Sunshine, with oats at 5c. To PORT COLBORNE—Schr Fox, with wheat, at 7½c—elevating same as at Buffalo.

LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS.—There is no change in rates. We quote:

Flour to Boston, lake and rail	[illegible]
Flour to New York, lake and rail	[illegible]
Provisions to New York, lake and rail, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Provisions to N. Y., all water, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Flour to Montreal, all water	[illegible]
Pork to Montreal, all water	[illegible]
Flour to Montreal, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Pork to Montreal, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Portland, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Pork to Portland, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Boston, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Buffalo, all lake	[illegible]

The rates to Montreal, noted above, to be paid in gold or Canada currency.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.—The following are the railroad rates:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Montreal, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Buffalo, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Pittsburgh, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, [illegible] brls; shipped to-day, [illegible] brls. Market dull and nominally 25@50c lower. Sales to-day were: WHITE WINTER EXTRAS—[illegible]. SPRING EXTRAS—[illegible] "Barker Mills" at $9.75; [illegible] "Gray Fox," and 200 brls "Hooper Mills" at $9.50; 100 brls "Fletcher's best" at $9.37½ [illegible].

Bran—Easier. Sales to-day were: 10 tons bran in bulk at $[illegible] on track; 60 tons do. at $24.50 on track.

WHEAT—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Market unsettled, panicky, and 9@10c lower than at the close of 'Change yesterday. Sales were—SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—[illegible].

CORN—Received to-day, 84,500 bu; shipped, [illegible]. Market quiet and about 5c lower. Sales were—[illegible].

OATS—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Market quiet and 2@3c lower. Sales were—[illegible].

RYE—Received to-day, [illegible] bu. Market quiet and 6c lower. Sales—3,000 bu No 1 Rye in store at $1.48; 400 bu Rejected Rye in store at $1.30.

BARLEY—Received to-day, none. Market entirely neglected. No sales.

MALT—10,000 bu No 2 Barley Malt at $1.60 per 34 lbs; 1,000 bu do. on p. t.

ALCOHOL—Market unsettled and nominal at $[illegible] ℔ gallon.

BUTTER—Received to-day, [illegible] lbs. The demand for shipment is less active, and the market is weaker. We quote: Prime Dairy, in crocks and tubs [illegible]; Shipping Butter, in firkins [illegible]; Grease Butter [illegible]. Sales to-day: 10 firkins at [illegible]; 25 firkins at [illegible].

BEANS—Nominal at $[illegible] ℔ bushel. No sales reported.

BROOM CORN—Prime Brush is held at $[illegible] ℔ ton.

BAGGING—In good demand. Prices unsettled and firm at previous quotations. We quote: Monitor A, seamless; Hampden A, seamless; [illegible]; Chicago A, seamless; Manchester A, sewed linen; Corn Exchange A, sewed linen; Extra Heavy A; Empire City sewed linen; Garden City sewed linen; Excelsior A, sewed linen; Burlaps, four bu; Gunnies, five bu; Flour Sacks, ½ brls cotton; [illegible]; Wool Sacks [illegible]. (Prices illegible.)

CHEESE—Market active and in fair supply. Illinois cheese is in better receipt and quality generally and above the average of previous years. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote: Hamburg [illegible]; Western Reserve [illegible]; Western States [illegible].

COFFEE—In conformity with the general condition of the Grocery market, trade is unsettled, buyers are holding off, and prices to some extent nominal. We quote: Santos [illegible]; Java [illegible]; Rio, fair to good [illegible]; Rio, good to prime [illegible].

EGGS—In fair supply and good demand. Sales to-day made chiefly at [illegible] ℔ dozen.

FRUIT—GREEN APPLES—Old fruit dull and inactive. There is a good demand for new Apples, and prices rule firm at present quotations. Small fruits are in limited supply; the market is active and very firm at present quotations. Oranges are very scarce and in large demand. On previous quotations an advance of $2.00 ℔ box. We quote: Green Apples, ℔ brl; Green Apples, new; [illegible]; Strawberries; Cherries; Gooseberries; Currants; Oranges. (Prices illegible.)

DRIED FRUITS—APPLES—are in better demand and prices are firmer but without quotable change. PEACHES—in small receipt with a fair demand. FOREIGN FRUITS—Market unsettled, and on account of the position of the Gold market, continues firm and unchanged. We quote: Apples, Southern; Apples, Michigan and Ohio; Apples, New York; [illegible]; Blackberries; Cherries; Unpared Peaches, halves; Pared Peaches. FOREIGN FRUITS: Raisins—Layers; [illegible]; Currants; Figs—Smyrna; Citron; Almonds, soft; Almonds, hard; Prunes, Turkish; [illegible]; Sardines, halves; Sardines, quarters. (Prices illegible.)

FISH—Whitefish in very small supply, and with an active demand prices are very firm at previous quotations. Trout in limited supply and firm at previous quotations. Mackerel—in good demand, and firm. Herring—Pickled in fair request, and unchanged. Lake Herring in very small supply. We quote: No 1 Whitefish, ℔ half brl; No 2; No 1 Trout; No 2; No 1 Mackerel, new, ℔ half brl; [illegible]; Dry Codfish; Codfish, George's Bank; Codfish, Grand; No 1 Pickled Herring, ℔ box; Scaled; Pickled Herring, round; [illegible]; Dutch Herrings. (Prices illegible.)

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, [illegible] brls. Market firmer, but less active. Sales to-day were: [illegible] brls prime country at $[illegible]; [illegible] brls city and prime country at $[illegible]—market closing steady.

SALES—The derangement in the money market [illegible]

[illegible] Transactions have been very limited [illegible]. We quote: Green Salted; Green Salted, cured; Green, part cured; Dry Salted, trimmed; Dry Flint, trimmed; Kip, Green Salted, trimmed; Calf, Green Salted, trimmed; Kip and Calf Murrain. (Prices illegible.)

LEATHER—The fluctuations in the money market [illegible] have tended to unsettle the market [illegible]. We quote: HEMLOCK. Harness; Line; Kip; Upper; Collar; [illegible]. OAK. Slaughter, Sole; French Calf; [illegible]. (Prices illegible.)

NAVAL STORES—Market active, [illegible] supply. Previous quotations unchanged. We quote: Tar; Pitch; Rosin; Turpentine; Oakum; Manilla Rope; Hemp; Lath Yarn; Marline. (Prices illegible.)

CARBON OILS—Notwithstanding the unsettled state of the money market, there has been no falling off in the demand for Carbon Oil. Refiners are still looking for higher prices, and holders are only disposed to sell at outside figures, [illegible] in small quantities. [illegible] quotations firm and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]; White Oil 110 to 120 test; Straw Oil; Benzole. (Prices illegible.)

OIL—LINSEED OIL—In small supply, and firm at previous quotations. On Castor Oil we note a further advance of 50c ℔ gal. Other descriptions in demand, and firm at previous quotations. We quote: Raw Linseed Oil; Boiled Linseed Oil; Olive Oil; [illegible]; Bank Oil; Lard oil, pure; Lard oil, common; Machine Oil; Sperm Oil; [illegible]; Neatsfoot Oil; Castor Oil; Coal Oil; Pickerel Oil. (Prices illegible.)

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, [illegible]. Shipped to-day, [illegible] Pork, [illegible] lbs Lard. Market dull and [illegible].

Mess Pork—Nominal at $40.00 ℔ brl.

Bacon—1,300 pcs plain-cured canvassed Hams at 20c, loose.

Lard—Firm but quiet. Sales, 100 tcs prime Kettle at 17½c.

POULTRY—In better supply. Market [illegible] is active and firmer [illegible] present quotations. We quote: Dressed Chickens ℔ doz; Live Chickens; Dressed Turkeys ℔ lb. (Prices illegible.)

POTATOES—In small supply. Market [illegible] and firm at previous rates. We quote: Neshannocks; [illegible] Blows. (Prices illegible.)

SALERATUS—In steady demand, with an adequate supply. Prices firm with an advance of [illegible]. We quote: Babbitt's pure; De Land's pure; do best; do Chemical. (Prices illegible.)

SUGAR—The transactions to-day have been extremely limited, but sales have been made at yesterday's prices. The break in the gold market has created that strong upward movement which has been so apparent for some days past; but with the stocks in this market unusually light there has been no disposition to depreciate existing values. Quotations are consequently unchanged. We quote: [illegible]; Baltimore Yellow; Porto Rico; A A Portland; N. Y. refined, powdered and granulated; White A; Circle A; Extra B; White B; Extra C. (Prices illegible.)

SYRUPS—The market has been quiet, owing to the general inactivity of the Grocery [illegible] as the result of the unsettled condition of gold. We quote: N. Y. Syrups; Cuba Molasses; New Orleans, new crop. (Prices illegible.)

SPICES—Little has been doing in this market. Buyers have been holding off, [illegible] reduction in prices, should the present [illegible] gold be established. We quote: Allspice, ℔ lb; Cassia; Cloves; Nutmegs; Pepper. (Prices illegible.)

SALT—Received none. Shipped [illegible]. [illegible] firm and unchanged. We quote: DOMESTIC—New Fine; Old Fine; Coarse; Ground Solar; Dairy, with sacks; Dairy, without sacks. FOREIGN—Turk's Island ℔ sack; Ground Alum ℔ sack. (Prices illegible.)

Sales—400 brls New Saginaw at $[illegible]; Ground Alum in demand at $[illegible].

TALLOW—Received, [illegible] lbs; shipped, [illegible]. Market firm and in small supply, with a good demand. We quote: Prime City Packers; Country. (Prices illegible.)

TEAS—The apparent crisis in the gold market tends to unsettle this market. Buyers are [illegible], and dealers are still holding Teas [illegible] at present quotations. We quote: Young Hyson, [illegible]; Imperial, superior to fine; do extra to choice; Gunpowder, superior to fine; do extra to choice; Japan, natural leaf, fine to extra fine; Oolongs, [illegible]; Souchongs. (Prices illegible.)

TOBACCO—The changes which have taken place in the monetary department [illegible] hours, together with the action of Congress [illegible] rendered the demand to-day limited, [illegible] unsettled. There has been no quotable change [illegible] previous quotations. We quote: FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—Choice; Medium; Common. SMOKING TOBACCO—Choice; Medium; Common, stems. PLUG TOBACCO—Natural Leaf; Half-bright; Choice Black, sound; Medium, sound; Common. (Prices illegible.)

VINEGAR—In steady demand at previous quotations. We quote: Cider Vinegar ℔ gal; Pure Malt; [illegible]. (Prices illegible.)

WOOL—The excitement which [illegible] place in the Gold market [illegible] market. Transactions have been very limited [illegible] prices remain unchanged. We quote: [illegible]; Fine Fleece; Medium Fleece; Factory Tub Washed; Coarse Fleece. (Prices illegible.)

WOOD—In small supply. Market [illegible] at previous quotations. We quote—Delivered at buildings: Beech ℔ cord; Hickory ℔ cord; Maple ℔ cord. (Prices illegible.)

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... July 1.

Stmr May Queen, Keith, [illegible], sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Gillet, Sarnia, sundries.
Prop J. Barber, Hopkins, St. Joseph, [illegible].
Prop [illegible] Van Patten, [illegible].
Prop City of Buffalo, Steele, Buffalo, sundries.
[illegible]
Brig Fashion, Clydesdel, Green Bay, [illegible] lumber.
[illegible]
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Grand Haven, [illegible].
[illegible]
Schr R. H. Campbell, Cuddy, Grand Haven, [illegible].
Schr Adriatic, Palmer, Grand Haven, [illegible].
[illegible]
Schr Charlotte, Williamson, Wolf River, [illegible].
Schr Three Bells, Davidson, Menominee, [illegible].
Schr Seneca Chief, Hyerson, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr J. Barber, Kirby, Muskegon, [illegible].
[illegible]
Schr Myrtle, Crowley, Sturgeon Bay, [illegible].
[illegible]
Schr Millard Fillmore, Kyle, Buffalo, [illegible].
[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]
Prop Dunkirk, Seger, Buffalo, [illegible].
[illegible]
Prop City of Buffalo, Steele, Buffalo, [illegible].
[illegible]
Prop Kenosha, Hewitt, Sarnia, [illegible].
Prop Adriatic, McCrea, Buffalo, [illegible].
[illegible]
Bark Alice, Kirby, Buffalo, [illegible].
Bark City of Milwaukee, [illegible].
[illegible]
Stmr May Queen, Keith, Two Rivers, sundries.

Miscellaneous.

SALOON KEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE. LICENSES Must be taken out immediately [illegible] S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller. Chicago, July 1, 1864.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 1st, 1864. NOTICE TO INSURANCE AGENTS. Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies are required to make immediate payment of [illegible] the city upon premiums. [illegible] S. S. HAYES, Comptroller. N. B.—[illegible]

BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO'S GENUINE LONDON PORTER AND BROWN STOUT. Bottled by CANDLER & SONS, London. [illegible] GARDNER G. YVELIN, 31 Fulton street, New York, Sole Agent for Candler & Sons.

Special Notices. S. T.—1860—X. [illegible] PLANTATION [illegible] P. H. DRAKE [illegible] Bull's Cedron [illegible] CEDRON BITTERS [illegible]

To Clear the House [illegible] USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED LIGHTNING FLY [illegible] A neat, cheap article, easy to use [illegible] kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

The Bitter Fruits of [illegible] Dr. Bigelow [illegible] Dr. James [illegible] The Greatest Discovery of the Age. [illegible] A Positive Cure [illegible] DR. ZANE'S ANTIDOTE [illegible] HUMAN FRAILTY [illegible] 25 CENTS TO SAVE [illegible]

Notice to [illegible] NOTICE TO [illegible] TALLOW, LARD, BACON [illegible] General Western [illegible] Promptly Disposed of [illegible] ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS [illegible]

Lake Navigation. FOR MILWAUKEE [illegible] STEAMER MAY QUEEN [illegible] Capt. A. KEITH [illegible]

New Music. NO BOOK FOR [illegible] "The Harp of [illegible]" [illegible] IF YOU WANT A [illegible] "The Musical [illegible]"

Special Notices.

S. T.—1866.—X.

PLANTATION BITTERS,

THE GREAT TONIC.

These are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an IMMEDIATE APPETITE, to relieve all forms of the Liquor, Tobacco or Opium habit, to cure periodic pains, and most especially all other tonics require a mental, gentle stimulant to be combined.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are exhilarating to the weary and dejected.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and build up the blood.

They prevent premature and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.

They cure all Liver Complaints and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the purest Cabbaya Bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of imitations. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. Stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not filled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person so pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon, in bulk, is an impostor. Any person inflicting this vile poison, counterfeits and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & Co.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Hull's Cedron Bitters.

Let those who have doubted the virtues of BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS, if any such there be, read the following certificate from gentlemen well known in this country, and doubt no more.

Universal introduction into the army will enhance the fame of thousands of our soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 24, 1865.

We, the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. JOHN BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, believe its ingredients too sound to prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

HALL PHILIP SPEED, Collector Int. Rev., 4d Dist.
CHAS. S. COTTON, Collector of the Port of Louisville, Ky.
GEN. WOOD, Marshal General of Kentucky.
REV. D. F. HENDERSON, Cor. Secretary of Sanitary Commission.

HARNEY HUGHES & CO., Publishers Democrat.
HUGHES & DOLMAN, Proprietor Louisville Journal.
HUGHES & DOLMAN, Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants, Main street, Louisville, Ky.
DAVIS, KIDD & CO., Druggists, Louisville, Ky.
HART & BRO., Lithographers, cor. Market and Third street, Louisville, Ky.
JULIUS A. STEWART, Merchant, cor. Third and Market streets, Louisville, Ky.
J. H. HOBSON, Wholesale Druggist, Mt. Anderson.
C. W. HOBSON, Paymaster U. S. Army.
H. M. BENNETT, National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Louisville Journal.

Sold in Chicago by wholesale and retail by
E. SCOVIL, 78 Randolph street.

To Clear the House of Flies,
USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED
LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,
A neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

The Bitter Fruits of Bad Bitters

Are well known to you know what the traits of the Bitter compounds you are solicited by its proprietors to use? Are you willing to be poisoned? If not, give them not for a moment. They are manufactured from unpurified whiskey, new rum, cheap gin, or refuse alcohol, doctored, sweetened, and labelled with a pretty name, a solemn statement, and a big lie. Touch not, taste not, handle not the vile poison, as you would a pestilence. They are death to the system. Their sale is enormous, because the universal appetite for drink craves them. Their stuff is the curse of our country. Shun them as you would the devil. Dr. Bigelow's Bitters are the only ones that are not poisonous. Use them freely. They are made from pure St. Croix rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, and the best roots and herbs in the world. They are a gentle, healthful stimulant, and a perfect appetizer. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Dr. Bigelow,

Quadruple Physician, Laboratory of St. Louis, Mo., can be consulted at his office, corner 4th and Olive streets, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., on all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of a private and delicate nature, in both sexes, which he guarantees to cure in the shortest time and on the most reasonable terms. Dr. Bigelow's Bitters are the great blood purifier, and will eradicate from the system all impurities, however originated. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free. Dr. Bigelow has always on hand and for sale his celebrated Female Regulator, which is warranted to cure in a very short time, without the use of mercury.

Dr. Bigelow's Female Regulator is the only reliable remedy for Female Irregularities. It is a perfect safe guard to miscarriage. Ladies who have been using other remedies in vain, should call at once and be cured. Best of city references given as to ability and success.

Dr. James

Formerly of James' Hospital, Carson House street, Cincinnati, O., has permanently located himself at 57 Lake street, in the Sherman House, Chicago, Illinois. Special attention to the treatment of the Diseases and Disorders of a Confidential Nature, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Impotency, Loss of Manhood, Involuntary Discharges, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Kidneys, Bladder, &c., &c. Dr. James' Specific for the above diseases is a positive remedy, and will restore the most broken down constitution to perfect health and vigor. Dr. James' Specific is purely vegetable, and contains no mercury or other mineral substance. Dr. James' Specific is recommended by the press generally of the United States, and by the most eminent physicians in the medical faculty, and professional gentlemen. Dr. James' Specific can be had and applied immediately by mail or express. Dr. James' Specific is the only remedy that will cure the worst forms of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Impotency, Loss of Manhood, Involuntary Discharges, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Kidneys, Bladder, &c., &c. Dr. James' Specific is a positive remedy, and will restore the most broken down constitution to perfect health and vigor. Dr. James' Specific is purely vegetable, and contains no mercury or other mineral substance. Dr. James' Specific is recommended by the press generally of the United States, and by the most eminent physicians in the medical faculty, and professional gentlemen. Dr. James' Specific can be had and applied immediately by mail or express. Dr. James' Specific is the only remedy that will cure the worst forms of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Impotency, Loss of Manhood, Involuntary Discharges, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Kidneys, Bladder, &c., &c.

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, 10,000 lbs. of Bacon, 50 bbls. Pork, 50 bbls. Lard, 100 bbls. Mess Pork, 100 bbls. Prime Pork, 50 bbls. Lard, 150 tcs prime Kettle Rendered Leaf Lard, 50 bbls. Hams, 100 tcs prime Hams, 100 bbls. Shoulders, 100 bbls. Prime Mess Pork, 100 bbls. Prime Mess Beef, 100 bbls. Mess Beef, 100 bbls. Prime Beef, 100 bbls. Prime Mess Pork, 100 bbls. Prime Mess

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1864.

THE CITY.

POST OFFICE.—The Post Office will open at the usual hour on the morning of the 4th, and close at 10 a. m. for the day.

All mails for the evening trains will close at 12 m.

SUNDAY PAPERS OF 1864.—The "Peoples Illustrated Monthly" supplement, requiring a sheet of fine paper, and undoubtedly the most extensive pleasure excursion ever embarking from this or any other port, sailed from New York on the 2d inst., on their fourth annual grand.

A THIEF.—Officer Forrest, yesterday, arrested a fellow named James Stevenson, newly enlisted in the 36 regular cavalry, on a charge of robbing a disbursed soldier, named John Campbell. That fellow was pay-passed by the Provost Marshal, and had not been mustered, but Stevenson managed to get his money upon claims.

THE WIGWAM MEETING.—The meeting held in the Democratic Wigwam, though respectable in size yesterday, was not in numbers what its projectors intended. The services were brief but impressive, and Mr. Hammond sustained his high reputation as an earnest and fervent orator in the Christian ministry.

WERNER'S FATHERLAND ASSOCIATION.—This Association hold their regular weekly meetings every Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the Methodist Church Block.

All those who have signed the pledge, and all who are interested in promoting the objects of the Association are requested to attend. Every citizen in the city will always be welcomed at the meeting.

H. M. HOUSTON.—For the past week or two H. M. Higgins has had a force of workmen busy in re-fitting and re-arranging the interior of his music house at No. 120 Randolph street, preparatory to the opening of his new store. His new and elegant music house in the city, and has maintained a front rank in music publishing and the sale of musical goods. With his new arrangements he is better prepared than ever before for every demand.

THE RICHARD ROUSERS.—There was a meeting of the Reception Committee of the 36th Illinois Regiment at Turner Hall, on Saturday evening last. The finance committee reported that the amount of collections was $518.25. The German Brewers promise to contribute the necessary beer, and when the regiment arrives, the Lake Workingmen's Association of the North west Division will entertain them, and would join in the entertainment and contribute liberally. A banquet will be given.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from H. M. Higgins, No. 117 Randolph street, several pieces of new music, just published. They are "Only Just now the Light of Day," and "The Days is Past and Gone," by Prof. H. L. Palmer; "Far From my Memphis," and "Peoria Flavour of My Soul," by F. W. Estes. The last piece is an exquisite arrangement from the Miserere in "Il Trovatore," and "When the Swallows Homeward Fly" from the Opera. These pieces are arranged with organ or piano forte accompaniment, and will be found well worthy the attention of lovers of good music. For sale at the store of the dealer has been in operation over two thousand horses, and his patronage of the dealer has been in every way satisfactory.

LAKE EXCURSION.—The grand excursion of the day will leave the foot of State street at 9 o'clock. Two splendid barks have been engaged—the P. C. Sherman and Levi Rowson—which have been fitted up with every convenience. They will be accompanied by two powerful steam tugs, and will be lashed together should the weather be at all rough. The Sherman is the old Lake Vase himself, will be on hand with the best of music, and a bountiful supply of refreshments. Meals can be obtained on board. Tickets only a dollar. Parties of enjoyment ahead; look out for them.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN—LAW DEPARTMENT.—The next term of the Law Department of the University of Michigan, will open on October 1st. The course of instruction embraces two regular terms of six months each. We are glad to be able to chronicle an increased prosperity during the year. The average number of students for three years (169) being much exceeded. The faculty comprises the following distinguished corps of instructors: Hon. C. I. Walker, LL.D., Detroit; Hon. James V. Campbell, Hon. C. J. Walker, and Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, LL.D., may address the President, at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

TEACHERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the National Teachers' Association will be held this year at Gettysburg, N. Y., commencing on the morning of the 15th of August and continuing three days. The exercises will consist of lectures by some of the ablest educators, and the discussion of various educational topics. Arrangements have been made to secure return tickets from Chicago to Gettysburg, Monroe, Boston and Portland, and return, at moderate rates, which will be known at the time of the presentation of certificates from the Chicago Board of Education proving that the holders are teachers or school officers.

CHURCH FESTIVAL.—The Salem Congregational Society at Clearsville, just on the southern lake shore limits of the city, have within the past year enlarged and improved their house of worship, increasing its capacity and improving its general appearance. This has been done at a heavy sacrifice, and with great exertion of those interested, who now seek to relieve the society of the debt on their church, and for this purpose hold a Strawberry and Ice-cream Festival on the Fourth of July in the beautiful grounds of Mr. Isaac Lee, which frequent excursion trains will be run on the Illinois Central Railroad. The occasion itself will be a most delightful one, and the object in view deserves the complete realization of the hopes of its projectors. Let our rejoicing take a more practical turn, and though the force of habit will still lead us to some of the modes of observance of former days, let us celebrate the day by which have become sanctified by usage, but so set to them only the vehicle for more important duties. Let us rally to support the Government; really unite again. Let the families of those in the field be cared for, and the widows and orphans relieved, and that not charily. The fourth of July 1864 will then have passed to no bad purpose.

THAT IN CHICAGO.

No public celebration is announced. We have enough of the reality of war to be able for once to dispense with it in celebration. Some of the money which before has been spent on crackers and bombs be devoted to aid the good work. Still let us not let the day pass without a recognition and enjoyment. The following varied methods of spending the day are announced.

THE RACES.

A purse of $2,500 is to be trotted for over the track of the Chicago Driving Park Association. For this purse seven horses are entered, and it is expected that the race will be of the most interesting and exciting character. The following are the entries:

PURSE AND STAKES, $2,500.

Mile heats, best three in five to harness.

Robert Champlin's bl. s. "Harry Clay."
W. D. Peabody's br. s. "Quaker Boy."
O. W. Dimmick's bl. s. "Jim Rowell."
A. J. Daniels' br. m. "Princess."

The size of the stakes and the character of the animals entered will indence a very large attendance.

REVIEW AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

No amusements have such an attraction to the people of Chicago as a military review, which we have a large attendance, even to the detriment of other objects of interest to the sight seer. The review taking place at Camp Douglas is to be enjoyed to learn that on Monday afternoon Camp Douglas will be favored with a review by Brigadier General Ransom, and Mr. and Mrs. Wheaton in the carriage. At both performances all of the favorites will appear, and Mr. Augusta will perform two of her best acts.

There will be brilliant music, excellent refreshments, pleasant company, no disturbance, and fireworks in the evening, at Mohn's Garden.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Special Meeting—Reports—Salary of the Health Officer and Fire Engineers—The Mud Lake Project—Remission of Taxes and Fines—Clinton Street Track—State Street Bridge—Pay of Bridge Tenders.

The Common Council met in special session last evening on a call signed by Aldermen Talcott and Comisky, summoning the members to meet for the transaction of general business. There were present: Aldermen Peacock, Gage, Farrell, McRoy, Kuan, Sheridan, Walsh, Wallwork, Comisky, Sherwin, Clark, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodworth, Holden, Jones, Holden, Bond, Hoyne, Reid, Handley, Franzen, Ish, Hawson, O'Sullivan and Peckham.

Ald. Talcott, took the chair in the absence of the Mayor.

The call for the meeting was read by the Clerk.

On motion of Ald. Comisky the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was presented, signed by several of the Aldermen, stating that the Health officer, Charles T. Parry, had rendered most assistance in connection with the small pox hospital and otherwise, and recommended that he be allowed an appropriation of $100 for his services. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was read from U. P. Harris, Chief of the Fire Department, recommending that the pay of the engineers of the steam fire engines be increased from $75 to $85 per month. Referred to Committee on Fire and Water.

A petition was presented from residents on Stewart avenue, praying that the grade of the C. B. & Q. Co. be not allowed to pile down a second track on that road. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

A petition was presented from residents near the line of Indiana avenue south of 39d street, praying that no track may be permitted to be laid on the avenue. The petitioners called attention to the fact that the present company already owned the right to lay a track on State street, which would afford ample facilities for the travel in that part of the city, at least for a long time to come. They hinted, too, strongly their suspicion that the company might be anxious only to secure a right for speculative purposes. They protested, too, against any further concession to a company which had so signally failed to comply with those regulations which every good citizen felt himself bound to regard. They urged also that Indiana avenue should never be used for such purpose as the running of a line of horse cars thereon.

Ald. McRoy, who presented the petition, said it was signed by nearly every prominent property owner in that section.

Referred to Committee on Railroads.

The Comptroller's monthly report was received and ordered filed.

SIDEWALKS.

Reports and ordinances were presented for the construction of sidewalks on Jackson street, from Halsted to Robey street; also, on the south side of Jefferson to Halsted street; also, on the west side of Halsted to Desplaines street; also, on the north side of Twelfth street, from Jefferson to Desplaines street; also, on the south side of Bunker street, from Jefferson to Desplaines street; also, on the west side of Morgan street, from Randolph to Jackson street; also, on the south side of Bunker street, from Jefferson to Robey street; also, on the north side of Washington street, from Halsted to Robey street; also, on the north side of Bunker street, from Canal to Clinton street; also, on the west side of Eighteenth street, from Archer road to Canal street; also, on the west side of Ruble street, from Sixteenth to Eighteenth street; also, on the south side of Gardener, from Public to Harrison street; also, on both sides of Throop street, from Twelfth to Fifteenth; also, along the east side of Loomis street, from Van Buren to Harrison street; also, on the west side of Blue Island avenue from Henry to West Sixteenth street. All or which ordinances were passed.

The same Committee reported to set aside the assessments for sidewalks on Ogden avenue, from Rucker street to Elston road; and on the north side of Evans street, from Carpenter to Fifth street. Ordinances passed.

The committee on One Lights reported in favor of the erection of a lamp post on Carpenter near Fulton street, and also one near Rush street bridge. Ordinance passed.

The Committee on Local Assessments presented an assessment roll for widening Division street from North Clark to Lake Michigan, and asked for its confirmation. The Council voted to confirm the roll.

Ald Woodman moved an adjournment. Lost.

The Committee on Harbors and Bridges reported in favor of increasing the compensation of bridge tenders.

Ald. Hinrod moved to lay the report upon the table.

The Chair entertained the motion and decided it to be in order whereupon Ald. Comisky declared that he should leave the chamber. The majority is ruled in their usual filibustering tactics for the purpose of preventing a quorum, and thus the introduction of a resolution preferring charges against the Mayor by Ald. Shimp, who made his appearance in the Council chamber for the first time.

Ald. Walsh appealed from the decision of the chair. The decision of the chair was sustained.

Ald. O'Sullivan moved to adjourn.

Ald. O'Sullivan, in explaining his vote, said he should filibuster till the crack of doom to prevent the passage of the resolution.

The motion to adjourn was lost by ayes 7, noes 16.

Ald. Comisky moved to take from the table the report of the Finance Committee upon the petition of Mrs. Brown. Carried.

Ald. Gage moved to adjourn until Wednesday evening next, to take up the order of business where the Council were when they adjourned. Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

SATURDAY'S RACING SUMMARY.—The following is the summary of the races yesterday. Our report is unavoidably crowded out:

FIRST RACE—CHICAGO DRIVING PARK, July 2d, 1864.

Purse $1,500. Two mile heats to harness, best two in three. Black Diamond took the purse:

O. W. Dimmick, enters r. m. Carrie					1	2 2
E. A. Smith, enters ch. g. John Paul					2	3 1
James Van Rita, enters bl. g. Black Diamond					3	1 3
Time.						
Heats	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	Total.
1st	1 47	1 46	1 48	1 47		3 47½
2d	1 47	1 46	1 48	1 47		3 47½
3d	1 47	1 46	1 48	1 47		3 47½

First heat, 1st mile..... 2:55½ 2d mile..... 2:49½
Second heat, 1st mile..... 2:55½ 2d mile..... 2:49½
Third heat, 1st mile..... 2:55 2d mile..... 2:49

SECOND RACE.

Purse $100, mile heats to harness, best three in five.

J. C. Kelly enters b. g. Rabcellah					1	1 1 1
Geo. Maroney, enters b. g. Gen. Grant					2	2 2 2
E. A. Smith, enters b. g. Brown Dick					3	3 3 3
Time.						
Heats	1st mile.	2d mile.	3d mile.	4th mile.	5th mile.	Total.
First	2:39	2:39				5:18
Second	2:39	2:39				5:18
Third	2:39	2:39				5:18
Fourth	2:39	2:39				5:18
Fifth	2:39	2:39				5:18

The first race will be a grand race and instrumental concert, presided over by Professor Louis Staab, assisted by the principal vocal and instrumental talent of the city. The programme of every description will be provided on the ground. Trains will leave the Illinois Central depot at 9, 10, 11 and 4 o'clock, returning to the city every two hours.

LAKE STATION.

There will be a grand picnic of the employes of the United States and American Express Companies at Lake Station, on the Michigan Central branch of the city, commencing at 10 o'clock and closing at 9 o'clock, a. m.

The Declaration of Independence will be read by Van O'Linda, an oration will be delivered by S. Thatcher, Jr., and other interesting exercises will be provided.

EVANSTON.

At Evanston there will be a grand celebration in aid of the Sanitary Commission. Dr. Tiffany will deliver the oration, and Professor Swing will read the Declaration of Independence. Music from Bishop Simpson and other distinguished citizens will be on hand. There will be an abundance of refreshments provided. Cars leave the Milwaukee depot at 8:30, 10 and 2:30.

Parties intending to go by boat are advised that the pier having been destroyed in the late gale there will be no possibility of landing.

There can be no doubt of the patriotic character of the gathering will make this the pic-nic of the day. The manners, in anticipation of liberal numbers of visitors, have made the most ample arrangements of every kind.

MILWAUKEE AND THE CALUMET.

A trip to the Calumet has been arranged for the accommodation of fishing parties. Every provision to the sight seeing public will be made and fishing tackle has been prepared by the proprietor of the Audubon House. Trains will leave for Clark Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at 4:40 and 6:30 a. m., returning at eight o'clock in the evening. A game and fish dinner will be served aboard at 12 m.

ROCKFORD.

The Soldiers' Aid Society of Rockford, Illinois, will hold a basket pic-nic in a grand grove, whose accommodation has been provided for guests, both in regard to viewing the objects of interest to be visited and the delightful shade and shelter. Hurlbut will deliver the oration and Hon. Gustavus A. Cower and Hon. Thomas Knox, State's Attorney, will speak on the occasion.

The Northwestern and Galena Union Railroad and its connections will carry passengers at half fare, and the tickets will stand good till the following day.

LEMONT.

The Bridgeport Sunday School will visit the pretty village of Lemont. The Sunday School children of the Bridgeport Church, and in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. The management announce an entire change of programme on each occasion.

The Young Citizens' Band will accompany the excursion. The programme records the names of a large number of gentlemen who will address the meeting. Among them are Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Hon. Thomas Hoyne and Edwin Whitney, Hiram Annis and Wm. Rodewald, Miss Hattie Blakely, Miss Hattie Hoyne, Miss Lizzie Hoyne, Miss Lizzie Hoyne, Miss Tena Eigen, and a host of others.

The citizens of Lemont have also carried and extensive hospitality. First, one of the Masonic lodges with its regalia, will confer the degree on one or two candidates, exhibiting this curious, quaint old ceremony. Then Col. Cowles will be given at 10½ o'clock p. m. Then will be given at 10½ o'clock p. m. Then will be given at 10½ o'clock p. m. Then will be given at 10½ o'clock p. m. Then will be given at 10½ o'clock p. m.

There will be given two performances at Mc-Vicker's, afternoon and evening. The afternoon performance will make her first appearance in this city, and will be followed by a grand ball at the close of the performance.

DROWNED.—Yesterday morning the body of a man was found floating in the river at Ogden's slip, near the Archer road bridge. It was identified as the body of Michel Gallagher, a laborer 46 years of age, who resided on Archer road near Halsted street. He was last seen alive on Saturday night, but no fears for his safety had been entertained. It is supposed he was intoxicated when at night, and as the sidewalk runs directly to the river and then terminates abruptly, it was supposed he unconsciously walked into the river. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and one child.

Coroner Wagner held an inquest upon the remains, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above.

The jury accompanied the verdict with the following resolution:

We, the jury, would respectfully direct the attention of the Board of Public Works of the city of Chicago to the dangerous condition of the sidewalk immediately fronting the sidewalk on the south side of the Archer road at said slip, where the sidewalk terminates in the river, and that a guard fence be immediately placed there.

DEDICATION OF GRACE M. E. CHURCH.—The dedication of the new Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, situate on the corner of Chicago avenue and LaSalle street, takes place to-morrow, and consisted of appropriate and interesting services.

Rev. Rufus Simpson, D. D., preached the sermon in the morning, from Isaiah, 6th chapter, 3d verse.

In the afternoon, Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., delivered a discourse from the 103d Psalm, 13th to 18th verses.

Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., delivered the sermon in the evening, from Hebrews, 13th chapter, 20th verse.

Each service was well attended and collections were made in the morning and afternoon, realizing the handsome sum of $10,000, which places the Trustees entirely out of debt. The organ, which cost $1,600, was presented to the church by the Sabbath School children, and paid for, with the exception of $200, which remains to be raised by the audience—which was then read with heads uncovered. The joyous party and the festive dance that took place in the evening.

Trees have changed since then. The struggles of the Revolutionary period are renewed, and fratricidal hands are raised in their own time for which was bathed in the blood of our fathers. Peaceful times now has the day rolled around, bringing with it each time the sound of the cannon and the clang of steel, not as heretofore in joyous parade, but in the more solemn and impressive tones of fathers, sons and brothers are now and have been thrice before on the Fourth of July fronting the enemy, and with each time the ranks have been received added luster on one occasion by the fall of Vicksburg. Would to God that now while we celebrate the flesh of the electric current might bring us intelligence of the downfall of Richmond, and give occasion to a shout of joy such as fell upon the announcement, "Babylon the Great has fallen."

We shall still celebrate, but not as of old. Our jubilation will be that of triumphant resolve to leave no stone unturned to perpetuate that glorious Union which was handed on "in the day we celebrate." Let our rejoicing take a more practical turn, and though the force of habit will still lead us to some of the modes of observance of former days, let us celebrate the day by which have become sanctified by usage, but so set to them only the vehicle for more important duties. Let us rally to support the Government; really unite again. Let the families of those in the field be cared for, and the widows and orphans relieved, and that not charily. The fourth of July 1864 will then have passed to no bad purpose.

THAT IN CHICAGO.

No public celebration is announced. We have enough of the reality of war to be able for once to dispense with it in celebration. Some of the money which before has been spent on crackers and bombs be devoted to aid the good work. Still let us not let the day pass without a recognition and enjoyment. The following varied methods of spending the day are announced.

THE RACES.

A purse of $2,500 is to be trotted for over the track of the Chicago Driving Park Association. For this purse seven horses are entered, and it is expected that the race will be of the most interesting and exciting character. The following are the entries:

PURSE AND STAKES, $2,500.

Mile heats, best three in five to harness.

Robert Champlin's bl. s. "Harry Clay."
W. D. Peabody's br. s. "Quaker Boy."
O. W. Dimmick's bl. s. "Jim Rowell."
A. J. Daniels' br. m. "Princess."

The size of the stakes and the character of the animals entered will indence a very large attend-

REVIEW AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

No amusements have such an attraction to the people of Chicago as a military review, which we have a large attendance, even to the detriment of other objects of interest to the sight seer. The review taking place at Camp Douglas is to be enjoyed to learn that on Monday afternoon Camp Douglas will be favored with a review by Brigadier General Ransom, and Mr. and Mrs. Wheaton in the carriage. At both performances all of the favorites will appear, and Mr. Augusta will perform two of her best acts.

There will be brilliant music, excellent refreshments, pleasant company, no disturbance, and fireworks in the evening, at Mohn's Garden.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Special Meeting—Reports—Salary of the Health Officer and Fire Engineers—The Mud Lake Project—Remission of Taxes and Fines—Clinton Street Track—State Street Bridge—Pay of Bridge Tenders.

The Common Council met in special session last evening on a call signed by Aldermen Talcott and Comisky, summoning the members to meet for the transaction of general business. There were present: Aldermen Peacock, Gage, Farrell, McRoy, Kuan, Sheridan, Walsh, Wallwork, Comisky, Sherwin, Clark, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodworth, Holden, Jones, Holden, Bond, Hoyne, Reid, Handley, Franzen, Ish, Hawson, O'Sullivan and Peckham.

Ald. Talcott, took the chair in the absence of the Mayor.

The call for the meeting was read by the Clerk.

On motion of Ald. Comisky the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was presented, signed by several of the Aldermen, stating that the Health officer, Charles T. Parry, had rendered most assistance in connection with the small pox hospital and otherwise, and recommended that he be allowed an appropriation of $100 for his services. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was read from U. P. Harris, Chief of the Fire Department, recommending that the pay of the engineers of the steam fire engines be increased from $75 to $85 per month. Referred to Committee on Fire and Water.

A petition was presented from residents on Stewart avenue, praying that the grade of the C. B. & Q. Co. be not allowed to pile down a second track on that road. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

A petition was presented from residents near the line of Indiana avenue south of 39d street, praying that no track may be permitted to be laid on the avenue. The petitioners called attention to the fact that the present company already owned the right to lay a track on State street, which would afford ample facilities for the travel in that part of the city, at least for a long time to come. They hinted, too, strongly their suspicion that the company might be anxious only to secure a right for speculative purposes. They protested, too, against any further concession to a company which had so signally failed to comply with those regulations which every good citizen felt himself bound to regard. They urged also that Indiana avenue should never be used for such purpose as the running of a line of horse cars thereon.

Ald. McRoy, who presented the petition, said it was signed by nearly every prominent property owner in that section.

Referred to Committee on Railroads.

The Comptroller's monthly report was received and ordered filed.

SIDEWALKS.

Reports and ordinances were presented for the construction of sidewalks on Jackson street, from Halsted to Robey street; also, on the south side of Jefferson to Halsted street; also, on the west side of Halsted to Desplaines street; also, on the north side of Twelfth street, from Jefferson to Desplaines street; also, on the south side of Bunker street, from Jefferson to Robey street; also, on the north side of Bunker street, from Canal to Clinton street; also, on the west side of Eighteenth street, from Archer road to Canal street; also, on the west side of Ruble street, from Sixteenth to Eighteenth street; also, on the south side of Gardener, from Public to Harrison street; also, on both sides of Throop street, from Twelfth to Fifteenth; also, along the east side of Loomis street, from Van Buren to Harrison street; also, on the west side of Blue Island avenue from Henry to West Sixteenth street. All or which ordinances were passed.

The same Committee reported to set aside the assessments for sidewalks on Ogden avenue, from Rucker street to Elston road; and on the north side of Evans street, from Carpenter to Fifth street. Ordinances passed.

The committee on One Lights reported in favor of the erection of a lamp post on Carpenter near Fulton street, and also one near Rush street bridge. Ordinance passed.

The Committee on Local Assessments presented an assessment roll for widening Division street from North Clark to Lake Michigan, and asked for its confirmation. The Council voted to confirm the roll.

Ald Woodman moved an adjournment. Lost.

The Committee on Harbors and Bridges report ed in favor of increasing the compensation of bridge tenders.

Ald. Hinrod moved to lay the report upon the table.

The Chair entertained the motion and decided it to be in order whereupon Ald. Comisky declared that he should leave the chamber. The majority is ruled in their usual filibustering tactics for the purpose of preventing a quorum, and thus the introduction of a resolution preferring charges against the Mayor by Ald. Shimp, who made his appearance in the Council chamber for the first time.

Ald. Walsh appealed from the decision of the chair. The decision of the chair was sustained.

Ald. O'Sullivan moved to adjourn.

Ald. O'Sullivan, in explaining his vote, said he should filibuster till the crack of doom to prevent the passage of the resolution.

The motion to adjourn was lost by ayes 7, noes 16.

Ald. Comisky moved to take from the table the report of the Finance Committee upon the petition of Mrs. Brown. Carried.

Ald. Gage moved to adjourn until Wednesday evening next, to take up the order of business where the Council were when they adjourned. Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

SATURDAY'S RACING SUMMARY.—The following is the summary of the races yesterday. Our report is unavoidably crowded out:

FIRST RACE—CHICAGO DRIVING PARK, July 2d, 1864.

Purse $1,500. Two mile heats to harness, best two in three. Black Diamond took the purse:

O. W. Dimmick, enters r. m. Carrie					1	2 2
E. A. Smith, enters ch. g. John Paul					2	3 1
James Van Rita, enters bl. g. Black Diamond					3	1 3
Time.						
Heats	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	Total.
1st	1 47	1 46	1 48	1 47		3 47½
2d	1 47	1 46	1 48	1 47		3 47½
3d	1 47	1 46	1 48	1 47		3 47½

First heat, 1st mile..... 2:55½ 2d mile..... 2:49½
Second heat, 1st mile..... 2:55½ 2d mile..... 2:49½
Third heat, 1st mile..... 2:55 2d mile..... 2:49

SECOND RACE.

Purse $100, mile heats to harness, best three in five.

J. C. Kelly enters b. g. Rabcellah					1	1 1 1
Geo. Maroney, enters b. g. Gen. Grant					2	2 2 2
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THE NORTH BRANCH.

Its Filthy Condition—A Peep at the Distilleries and Cow Sheds—Swill and Swill Milk—The Cows Feeding—Beer and Their Composition—How to Remedy the Evil—Do It Now.

The Chicago river is a curious institution; it is a paradox; we live by it, and it will yet be the death of us. Intimately identified as it is with the commercial existence of Chicago, as its present condition it perils that existence. Our its surface are borne the rich freights of a million argosies; on its bosom lie the seeds of disease and death to those who fingerish on the traffic of its surface. It is the very sanipodes of the city; motionless, stagnant, except as stirred up by the keels of passing vessels. Perhaps this is by the best of the essentials of our greatness; it may be that the antithesis is demanded in the nature of things. But we do not like it. We do not like it, and we would prefer the rapid, roaring, bubbling current, to the quiet stillness of the Chicago river, with all the morbid accumulations of years in its embrace.

We are not of those who wait to see the river cleared of its manufacturing slaughter houses and distilleries which deck its banks. They are the life blood of our trade; but for them the Chicago of to-day might still be a cabbage patch, and the Indian's wigwam be a not-unfrequent object within the present city limits. But we do claim that these establishments should be placed under proper restrictions as to cleanliness and the disposal of their offal. Where there is ordinary care used in the river, the filth would speedily be washed away into the lake; but even in that case we question the right of those people to make of that river a public sewer. But there is no current except during the periods of storm, and the result is a stagnant pool of filth; at all other times the filth emptied into it lies there unmoved, settling to the bottom, slowly undergoing decomposition, and filling the air for miles around with a pestilential odor. This is especially stirred up by a passing vessel, its villainous stench infecting the air for miles around.

A communication was read yesterday last contained a hint, and by no means overdrawn statement of the filthy condition of the north branch. We propose to confine ourselves to that subject in this article, not because the south branch is in any better condition, but because the former is the one in which the people "live and move and have their being," and the evil is gradually increasing. No one can have any but a remedy like of the extent of the evil without personal inspection. Let us look in on one of the four distilleries which produce this stream. The first we visit is Kinzie, on from the fact that the present company already owned the right to lay a track on State street, which would afford ample facilities for the travel in that part of the city, at least for a long time to come. They hinted, too, strongly their suspicion that the company might be anxious only to secure a right for speculative purposes. They protested, too, against any further concession to a company which had so signally failed to comply with those regulations which every good citizen felt himself bound to regard. They urged also that Indiana avenue should never be used for such purpose as the running of a line of horse cars thereon.

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The first race will be a grand race and instrumental concert, presided over by Professor Louis Staab, assisted by the principal vocal and instrumental talent of the city. The programme of every description will be provided on the ground. Trains will leave the Illinois Central depot at 9, 10, 11 and 4 o'clock, returning to the city every two hours.

LAKE STATION.

There will be a grand picnic of the employes of the United States and American Express Companies at Lake Station, on the Michigan Central branch of the city, commencing at 10 o'clock and closing at 9 o'clock, a. m.

The Declaration of Independence will be read by Van O'Linda, an oration will be delivered by S. Thatcher, Jr., and other interesting exercises will be provided.

EVANSTON.

At Evanston there will be a grand celebration in aid of the Sanitary Commission. Dr. Tiffany will deliver the oration, and Professor Swing will read the Declaration of Independence. Music from Bishop Simpson and other distinguished citizens will be on hand. There will be an abundance of refreshments provided. Cars leave the Milwaukee depot at 8:30, 10 and 2:30.

Parties intending to go by boat are advised that the pier having been destroyed in the late gale there will be no possibility of landing.

There can be no doubt of the patriotic character of the gathering will make this the pic-nic of the day. The manners, in anticipation of liberal numbers of visitors, have made the most ample arrangements of every kind.

MILWAUKEE AND THE CALUMET.

A trip to the Calumet has been arranged for the accommodation of fishing parties. Every provision to the sight seeing public will be made and fishing tackle has been prepared by the proprietor of the Audubon House. Trains will leave for Clark Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at 4:40 and 6:30 a. m., returning at eight o'clock in the evening. A game and fish dinner will be served aboard at 12 m.

ROCKFORD.

The Soldiers' Aid Society of Rockford, Illinois, will hold a basket pic-nic in a grand grove, whose accommodation has been provided for guests, both in regard to viewing the objects of interest to be visited and the delightful shade and shelter. Hurlbut will deliver the oration and Hon. Gustavus A. Cower and Hon. Thomas Knox, State's Attorney, will speak on the occasion.

The Northwestern and Galena Union Railroad and its connections will carry passengers at half fare, and the tickets will stand good till the following day.

LEMONT.

The Bridgeport Sunday School will visit the pretty village of Lemont. The Sunday School children of the Bridgeport Church, and in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. The management announce an entire change of programme on each occasion.

The Young Citizens' Band will accompany the excursion. The programme records the names of a large number of gentlemen who will address the meeting. Among them are Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Hon. Thomas Hoyne and Edwin Whitney, Hiram Annis and Wm. Rodewald, Miss Hattie Blakely, Miss Hattie Hoyne, Miss Lizzie Hoyne, Miss Lizzie Hoyne, Miss Tena Eigen, and a host of others.

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